"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, winds northerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 86c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 29¾c; Minnesota patent flour, $4.05; cotton, middlings, 6⅝c; butter, Western, creamery, 17c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25.

CONGRESS.—Debate on the Hawaiian annexation resolutions was continued in the Senate yesterday. The opponents of annexation held the floor for the most part. The House considered claims for damages alleged to have been wrought by the invasion of the Confederate forces in certain sections of Pennsylvania during the late war.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Fifty persons were drowned at the launching of the British battleship Albion at Blackwall, by the backwash caused by the ship's plunge. M. Sarrien failed in his effort to form a Cabinet in France. Signor Finali, Senator and President of the Court of Courts, is trying to form a new Ministry in Italy. Another favorable statement is issued concerning the health of the Pope.—Page 7.

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The Spanish steamship Panama, which was captured by the lighthouse tender Mangrove on April 25, was sold at auction yesterday, and was purchased by the Government for $41,000.

Refugees from Havana who arrived here on the Altai yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, report that the Cuban capital is strongly fortified. An Englishman criticised the attitude of the British Consul toward Americans in Havana.

Recruiting is proceeding rapidly at the armories of the National Guard, and men are being drafted South as rapidly as possible. The announcement that the Seventh Regiment will not be called upon to volunteer has caused dissatisfaction among its members, and a general bolt from the ranks is threatened, it is said.

A large storehouse at 552 Broadway has been placed at the disposal of the Red Cross Society by Col. John Jacob Astor, and yesterday the society took possession of the building. It was announced at the meeting of the relief Executive Committee yesterday that the difficulty concerning the gift of 25,000f. from France had been adjusted.

Page 3.

The second detachment of recruits for the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers went to Camp Townsend yesterday.

Page 4.

There was a falling off in the direct subscription to the war loan at the Sub-Treasury yesterday.

The wrecking schooner Fly while at anchor in Haverstraw Bay early yesterday morning was struck by the tugboat E. S. Levy and sank immediately.

The Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company have decided to increase the capital stock of the company from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000.

Many Inspectors for the additional service in the revenue departments have been appointed without civil service competition. Brooklyn politicians are disgruntled at Collector Moore's appointments.

A 50 per cent. payment on account in settlement of claims against the association has been made by the Protective Fire Association, which was closely associated with the now insolvent Lincoln Fire Insurance Company.

The Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association of New York passed a resolution against paying the additional tax of $1 on a barrel of beer, which the brewers propose they shall do. The brewers argue that the consumer should stand the tax. The retailers propose to pay only 25 cents as their share.

The reorganization plan for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was issued yesterday. It provides for the unification of the bonded debt, for the extinction of the floating indebtedness, and for two funding issues. There will be $40,000,000 preferred and $35,000,000 common stock, and the net earnings are forecasted at $7,750,000, with fixed charges and tax payments estimated at $6,250,000.

Page 5.

The fight over the election of officers of the Law Institute was waged so warmly that an adjournment was taken to allow the members time and opportunity to cool off.

At the Sheepshead track Maceo won the Coney Island Handicap in a close finish, while Ahorn led in the two-year-old class. Not a favorite won. W. K. Vanderbilt was present and saw the club's new home for the first time. Sydney Paget purchased the three-year-old filly Geisha for the reported price of $7,000.

Page 6.

Ex-President Cleveland delivered an address on good citizenship at the commencement exercises of the Lawrenceville School. In the course of his remarks he warned against the danger of territorial expansion, strongly deprecated unnecessary war, and urged the cultivation and development of true patriotism.

Page 7.

Over one hundred society women from this and other cities have gone into the annual retreat at St. Gabriel's Protestant Episcopal Convent at Peekskill, N. Y.

A reception to Oscar S. Straus, the new Minister to Turkey, was given by the National Civic Club of Brooklyn. He discouraged the policy of Colonial expansion, to which St. Clair McKelway took broad exceptions.

Page 12.

A Chinese woman has brought suit for recovery of a half interest in Pell Street tenements.

The jury in the libel suit brought by Senator Raines against The New York Press was unable to agree.

The Brooklyn members of the Board of Aldermen carried out their threat to defeat the bond issue resolution.

Judge Cowing had before him a man arrested for attempted suicide. The Judge both judged the prisoner and acted as his counsel.

It was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the Ladies' Tailors' Union that about 100 members of the organization had been discharged by four employers.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation has passed resolutions commending the Government for its policy in the present crisis, and pledging loyalty and support.

An attempt was made to kidnap Charles T. Holey, wanted as a witness in the City Court. When discovered by the Sheriff's officers he was on board a boat lying off Staten Island, about to start for Yokohama. He claims he was given knock-out drops.

The Merchants' Association is preparing for distribution to merchants throughout the country twelve series of booklets representing as many different groups of trade and manufactures, and setting forth the superiority of New York as a market and its advantages as a Summer resort.

The Extension Committee of the Manhattan Railway has replied to the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners relative to the application for the West Street franchise, rejecting three of the demands made by the board. The railway company declines to pay 5 per cent. rentals, to submit to intervention in litigation, or to limit its future action. It is thought the other points in dispute can be satisfactorily adjusted.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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Heavy Shipments from Poland.
Carloads of Poland water arrive daily at the New York depot, 3 Park Place, near Broadway.—Adv.

SHAFTER'S ARMY OFF SANTIAGO

Transports Arrived There at Noon on Monday.

PREPARING FOR A LANDING

Our Army and Navy Commanders Confer with Gen. Garcia.

HARD WORK EXPECTED

Large Bodies of Spanish Troops Prepared to Resist the Attack of the Invading Forces.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 20, via Mole St. Nicholas, June 21.—The United States army for the invasion of Cuba, 16,000 strong, commanded by Gen. Shafter, arrived off Santiago de Cuba at noon to-day. The time of its disembarkation has not yet been determined, but it probably will be within the next three days.

When the fleet of thirty-seven transports, with its freight of fighting men, swept up the southern coast to-day and slowed up within sight of the doomed City of Santiago de Cuba the anxiously awaited soldiers were greeted with ringing cheers, which faintly echoed to the transports from the decks of the blockading warships, far in shore. They were answered by the troops most heartily and in kind. The weeks of anxious waiting on one side and of impatient chafing on the other were over, and the army and the navy had at last joined forces, and all felt that the final blow at Santiago de Cuba was at hand.

It was 10 o'clock this morning when the lookout on board the armored cruiser Brooklyn reported seeing the smoke of several steamers away to the southeast, and a moment or so later he announced that a dozen transports were in sight. Signals were exchanged from ship to ship, gladdening the hearts of the weary blockaders. Then the United States auxiliary cruiser Gloucester, formerly J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht Corsair, dashed away to meet and welcome the troops.

An Impressive Scene.

About half an hour later a grim forest of masts had sprung up apparently from the sea, and a most impressive scene was presented as the armada swept gracefully up from the horizon toward the shores where the struggle is to take place. The transports were ranged in three shifting lines, with the battleship Indiana on the extreme right and the other men-of-war on the outskirts of the fleet. In this order the transports and their escorts steamed slowly in toward the hills where Morro's red walls gleamed in the sunlight.

It was intended to take the entire fleet to the lines of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet of warships, but an order from the Admiral stopped the advance of the ships about fifteen miles to the southeast, and, escorted by the Gloucester, Gen. Shafter went forward on the Seguranca to confer with the Admiral. The General went on board the flagship, and soon afterward both officers were transferred to the Seguranca, which then proceeded to Aserradero, a little over seventeen miles west of Santiago de Cuba, near which place Gen. Garcia is encamped with 3,000 Cuban soldiers. Gen. Shafter and his staff and Rear Admiral Sampson went ashore and proceeded to Gen. Garcia's headquarters, about a mile inland, where they spent several hours in consultation with the Cuban General. At the conclusion of the conference, Gen. Shafter and the other officers had little or nothing to say regarding the plans for landing the American troops or for the co-operation of the Cubans.

Landing May Be Delayed.

The best information obtainable is that there will be no attempt to make a general landing for two or three days, but small bodies of troops will be put ashore, probably to-morrow, at several points, both east and west of Santiago de Cuba, including Aserradero. This will give Gen. Shafter an opportunity to become more familiar with the work before him, and to ascertain the best place for a general landing. Undoubtedly some of the troops will be landed at Guantanamo Bay in order to relieve the marines there, but it is generally believed that the main body of the troops will be landed much nearer to Santiago de Cuba.

Admiral Sampson says that the landing of troops of Gen. Shafter's expedition will be delayed several days. Reports published in the United States to the contrary are pure guesswork.

The long and trying journey from Tampa left the men in a much better condition than anticipated. There are fourteen mild cases of typhoid on the hospital ship, among them being Major Horton of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and several cases of measles, but there are no serious cases of sickness. Owing to the smoothness of the passage the soldiers were not generally affected by seasickness, and they are all wildly anxious to get ashore and begin fighting.

The dispatch boat of The Associated Press, as she steamed among the transports, was eagerly besieged on all sides for news of Admiral Sampson's operations, officers and men clamoring for a word from the blockaders. Much satisfaction was expressed among the troops when it became known that the actual capture of Santiago de Cuba is to be left to the army.

American Fleet Strengthened.

The American fleet off Santiago de Cuba has been strengthened materially by the addition of the warships which escorted the transports here, including the Indiana, Detroit, Montgomery, Bancroft, Helena, Ericsson, Foote, Hornet, Annapolis, Castine, and Eagle.

Wherever the landing may take place, the operations and the information of the last ten days show conclusively that some bitter work is ahead for Gen. Shafter's men before the Spanish flag comes down from Morro's walls. The Spanish infantry, cavalry, and guerrilla forces, estimated by Admiral Sampson to-day to number from 30,000 to 45,000 men, are stretched from Guantanamo to Cubanas, a distance of fifty miles, ready to concentrate at the point of attack. Starving and harassed from the inland by the insurgents, the situation of the Spaniards is desperate, and naval officers familiar with the situation fully expect terrific fighting about Santiago.

Interviews with army officers on the transports show that there is some anxiety as to how the men will stand the strain if the fighting begins immediately after the long inactivity at Tampa and the wearying voyage. There is no fear, however, for the final result, as the guns of the fleet will be of immense assistance to the American troops.

Voyage of the Transports.

The progress of the transports from Tampa to Santiago de Cuba was necessarily slow, as two big water barges and the schooner Stevens, also used for water, had to be towed. When the transport fleet left Port Tampa it was the intention of those in authority to take the western course around Cape Antonio, but later it was decided to go via the Florida Straits, that being a shorter distance. After the fleet got into the rough waters of the straits the transports were formed into three lines about 1,000 yards apart, while 600 yards separated the ships.

Throughout the voyage every precaution was taken to guard against any possible attack at night. No lights were allowed on the transports, and the gunboats in the direction of the shore were doubled in number, while at frequent intervals shifting searchlights swept the waters and the Cuban shore in search of hostile vessels. No signs of the enemy were seen, however.

The spectacle of transferring the sick at sea was presented on Saturday. For four hours the fleet lay to while the ships' boats carried fourteen patients to the hospital ship Olivette. In the rough waters of the Bahama Channel this work was quite difficult, and the hoisting of the limp forms to the rolling deck of the Olivette seemed dangerous, but it was accomplished in safety.

The weather throughout the voyage was excellent, and surgeons say the health of the men is unexpectedly good. The heat and long confinement in the holds of the transports told severely on the horses and mules, and many of them died during the last days of the voyage.

JOY IN THE CUBAN CAMP.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 20, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 21.—Gen. Calixto Garcia and the other Cuban officers gave Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson a hearty welcome at Aserradero this afternoon, when the American officers, on board the steamer Seguranca, visited his headquarters for a consultation.

The Cubans showered blessings upon their distinguished visitors for the assistance of the United States in the Cuban struggle for freedom, and they expressed the conviction that victory was at hand and that the power of Spain would soon be driven from the island by the combined strength of American and Cuban arms.

When the first curl of black smoke appeared on the distant horizon at noon and announced the coming of the long-expected soldiers, Gen. Garcia himself, with the officers of his staff around him, stood on a hillside overlooking the sea and gave forth expressions of joy as he watched the approach of the vessels. The welcome news soon spread among his half-fed, half-clothed troops, and great shouts arose from the dark-skinned veterans, who have spent three years in fighting the war of liberty. They watched the Seguranca, accompanied by the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester, draw away from the other vessels and make her course to the flagship. After she had taken Admiral Sampson aboard, they saw her heading for shore near their mountain camp.

The Cubans sent a guard of honor to the beach to receive the Seguranca. As soon as she came to anchor in the cove Gen. Shafter and his staff, including Gen. Ludlow, Chief of Engineers, and Admiral Sampson, accompanied by a guard of soldiers, went ashore in small boats. They were received by the Cubans with all military honors, and horses were placed at the disposal of Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson to ride up the steep trail to Gen. Garcia's headquarters.

The Cuban commander's tent is a rude hut, covered with leaves and containing only a meagre camp outfit. Here, after words of greeting had been spoken, the consultation was held. It lasted several hours. Gen. Garcia explained his plans fully, told how he had the Spanish General, Pando, cooped up in Manzanillo, without the possibility of his being able to co-operate with the Spanish troops in Santiago, and laid before the American officers maps showing all the mountain trails leading to Santiago from the most convenient landing places east and west of the harbor entrance.

Gen. Ludlow, in particular, made a close investigation of this subject, and sought all the information available with regard to the most feasible plans of transporting a large body of troops overland.

PLANS FOR LANDING TROOPS.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 21.—Gen. Shafter and Rear Admiral Sampson had a conference ashore yesterday with Gen. Garcia, commanding the insurgent forces near Santiago de Cuba. The results of Rear Admiral Sampson's investigation of the various proposed landing places were laid before the army officers, but Gen. Shafter was not prepared to announce a definite selection without investigating the matter further himself.

Gen. Garcia gave the Americans assurances that they need have no fear of contracting diseases on the southeastern coast of Cuba, as the climate there is not unhealthy, only extremely hot at this season of the year. The Cuban General declared that his own troops were ill-fed, and, clothed as they were, they were in good health, and, therefore, the Americans need not fear fevers or other serious ailments. Gen. Shafter examined the condition of the Cuban soldiers during his visit and was impressed with their hardy and soldierly appearance, though he recognized the fact that they need clothes and provisions, both of which were sent to them during the day.

The interview closed with the understanding on the part of both Generals that small bodies of troops are to be landed at once at several points along the coast, where they will be safe from any serious attack by the Spaniards and will be able to keep the enemy in doubt, for the present, as to their ultimate intentions. Among the troops which will be landed first are a number of men from the engineer corps, who will begin work at once in preparation for the movement of the main body of troops. Gens. Shafter and Garcia will consult further to-day.

Madrid Hears of Shafter's Arrival.

MADRID, June 21.—An official dispatch from Havana says that about fifty additional ships, many of them loaded with troops, have appeared off Santiago de Cuba, and that a battle is imminent with the Spanish forces occupying the coast.

An American Girl's Romance
in the Caucasus, by Julian Ralph, is one of many attractive features in the July HARPER'S.—Adv.

MORE MEN FOR SHAFTER.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—In spite of the fact that the return of Gen. Miles to Washington was largely for the purpose of hurrying forward the second section of the Santiago expedition, as well as to get ready for the movement on Puerto Rico, the work of dispatching troops to Gen. Shafter proceeds slowly.

Just what is being done at Tampa toward shipping to Santiago the artillery and cavalry destined to go from there, the press censorship at that point makes it impossible to know. There are at Tampa not less than eight transports, including the Comanche, Knickerbocker, Louisiana, Gate City, City of Macon, Unionist, Specialist, and Hudson. These are understood to be available for the purpose of conveying troops to Cuba whenever they are wanted. It is regarded as not at all unlikely that these vessels are now being loaded with the equipments and munitions of war, including the cavalry horses, which they are intended to carry, and that they will be ready to sail in a very few days.

That there is no greater haste in getting them off is ascribed to the fact that the War Department authorities recognize that much time will be required to disembark the troops already sent to Santiago, and that they desire to have the first expedition well established on Cuban soil before sending more troops there. With direct cable communication established, it will be possible for Gen. Shafter to indicate any changes in or additions to his force that he may desire before the transports leave Tampa.

Meanwhile, preparations for dispatching one and possibly two brigades of the troops encamped at Camp Alger to Santiago by the auxiliary cruisers Harvard and Yale, now at Norfolk, are in progress. The determination to send volunteers from the Washington camp is attributed to its proximity to Norfolk. After looking in vain for as many transports as will be required for the second Santiago expedition, the idea occurred to the War Department to ask the use of the two big converted cruisers for one or two trips. As the only Spanish fleet on this side of the Atlantic is safely stored away in Santiago Harbor, leaving no urgent need of sea scouts, the Navy Department found itself in a position to accede to the request without inconvenience.

As soon as it it had been decided to use the former liners for this purpose, the next step was to select to go aboard them the best-prepared regiments in the nearest-by camp. This is believed to have resulted in the choice of the brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield at Camp Alger, including the Ninth Massachusetts and Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan Regiments, as the first detachment to be sent to reinforce Gen. Shafter's force before Santiago.

Although the War Department authorities maintain their official reticence as to what, if any, troops are to be sent from Camp Alger to Santiago, there is good ground for the assertion that the regiments named will be sent to Norfolk to take passage on the Yale and the Harvard when those vessels are ready to sail. It is said that Gen. Garretson's brigade, including the Sixth Massachusetts, the Sixth Illinois, and the Eighth and Ninth Ohio, may go to the same destination later on, when the two cruisers return for a second trip, but this plan, it appears, is at least subject to change.

Supplies for the six regiments moved from Mobile to Miami are being hurried to the latter point, for the use of the volunteers while they await at Miami the movement on Puerto Rico. So far no food supplies have been ordered to Fernandina, indicating that no immediate movement of troops to that point is contemplated. The preparation of the camp site near Fernandina continues, however, leaving no doubt of the War Department's intention to use it as a point for the concentration and embarkation of the main body of the Puerto Rican army.

SPANISH FORCE OVERSTATED.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The reports from Santiago that about 41,000 Spanish troops are in and about the city do not agree with reliable estimates in the possession of the War Department. According to the latter figures there are not to exceed 14,000 Spanish troops at Santiago de Cuba, while 100 miles away to the northwest, at Holguin, the Spanish corps commander, Pando, has 10,000 men. The War Department is satisfied that the Cuban forces under Garcia can keep Pando from reinforcing Santiago. Should this not be accomplished, the Spanish forces at Santiago would be augmented to about 25,000 men. They are well armed, well disciplined, seasoned to the climate, know the fighting grounds of that locality, and are probably as good an all-round fighting force as the Spaniards can bring to bear.

There is no purpose on the part of the authorities here to leave Gen. Shafter with an inadequate force to meet these seasoned Spanish soldiers. It is for this reason that such additional troops as the situation seems to demand will be sent to strengthen Gen. Shafter's present force.

BLANCO TO AID LINARES.

LONDON, June 22.—The Havana correspondent of The Times says:

"Gen. Linares, in command in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, telegraphs that sixty vessels, supposed to be carrying the American expeditionary force, have arrived off Santiago de Cuba. Gen. Blanco is sending six battalions to protect the coast of the Province of Santiago de Cuba. Great enthusiasm prevails in Havana. Order is maintained, and no yellow fever is reported."

SANTIAGO HEALTH CONDITIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Surgeon General Van Reypen of the Navy Department, who to-day expressed his satisfaction at the continued good health of the navy, said he had sought to impress upon all officers who are about to see service at Santiago, as he had no doubt would be done by army medical officers who have the care of troops, that Santiago is about the least healthful place in Cuba, and that the greatest caution must be observed there as soon as the place falls into the possession of the United States.

Dr. Van Reypen says the conditions are very like those in Havana, except that the regard for cleanliness is not so great. The town is the oldest in Cuba, there is no sewerage, dead cats and other carcasses are seen in the streets, which are also used as latrines, and, as at Havana, the harbor is never cleansed. The waste of many centuries has been washed into it. In view of the danger of yellow fever, he thinks that our soldiers ought to be prevented from occupying the city and required to make their camps in the neighboring hill country.

The pride of the Surgeon General is the Solace, hospital ship, or Ambulance Corps,

Continued on Page 2.

GUANTANAMO CABLE OURS

Washington Authorities in Direct Communication with Their Forces Off Santiago.

THE FRENCH LINE REPAIRED

To be Operated for Commercial Purposes Under the Censorship of the United States—Blanco Cut Off from Spain.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Gen. Greely this afternoon received from Lieut. Col James Allen of Gen. Miles's staff a dispatch announcing that the first American military station in Cuba, at Camp McCalla, Guantanamo Bay, had been brought into electrical communication with the rest of the world by the establishment of a telegraph office, which opened at 5 o'clock. This news caused great satisfaction, particularly in view of last night's report of the cutting of the Santiago-Kingston cable, which was the last link connecting the Spanish authorities in Cuba with the mother country. Not only is Captain General Blanco cut off from any communication with the outside world, save through the Key West cable, which is within our control, but the authorities in Washington have been placed in close connection with our forces, army and navy, which are conducting the invasion of Cuba.

Credit Due to Gen. Greely.

To Gen. Greely and his Signal Corps belongs the honor of achieving this feat. To him was intrusted some weeks ago the task of re-establishing cable communication with Cuba. Under his supervision Lieut. Col. Allen, with officers and men of the Signal Corps, has been busily engaged in the execution of that work. The French Cable Company, whose cable runs from Santiago to Guantanamo Bay, and thence to Cape Haitien, where direct connection is obtained with New York, received the privilege of restoring this communication with Guantanamo and Santiago, with permission to send commercial and domestic dispatches under the strict military censorship necessitated by war conditions.

The cable steamer Mancel was employed for the work, and communication was restored between Cape Haitien and Guantanamo about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is expected that the cable will be thrown open to the general public to-morrow, subject to censorship.

The first message over the restored cable was one from Lieut. Col. Allen to Gen. Greely announcing the reopening of communication. Gen. Greely immediately directed the officer to obtain and forward the earliest possible advices as to the arrival of the United States troop transports. Lieut. Col. Allen applied to Capt. McCalla, in command of the United States naval forces in Guantanamo Bay. The Captain in turn sent out a boat to Admiral Sampson's squadron, which returned with the news that the transports had arrived safely, and were lying off Santiago, and that at the moment of the report Gen. Shafter, commanding the military expedition, was on board the flagship New York consulting with Admiral Sampson respecting the landing of the troops.

Not a Military Cable.

In connection with the reopening of cable communication between this country and Guantanamo the explanation is made at the Signal Office of the army that the cable is reopened not as a military line, but strictly as a private line operated and controlled by the French Cable Company, subject only to the military censorship of the United States. The Government will have no special privileges on the line. When it desires to send messages to or from the army and the fleet before Santiago, it will have to pay the usual rates to the cable company and its business will be handled as that of private persons. The line will be open for the forwarding of commercial messages to and from Santiago as soon as it is restored to that point, and it will be the duty of the censor to prevent anything prejudicial to American interests from passing over it.

The cable, being owned by a neutral corporation and passing through neutral territory, could not be seized without involving a violation of the neutrality laws. It therefore has not been seized, but, after having cut it in Spanish waters, as they had a right to do, the American authorities have agreed to allow the company to repair and operate it under their supervision. That supervision being an exercise of "force majeure," no violation of neutrality is committed by the French Company in consenting to yield to it. When this arrangement is consummated the situation at Santiago as regards cable communication will be exactly the same as that of Havana as regards the Key West cable, which has been operated since the war began under American censorship.

GALVEZ'S HOPES FOR SPAIN.

President of the Autonomist Cabinet Would Rather See the Heavens Fall than an Invasion.

HAVANA, June 21.—Señor Galvez, President of the Colonial Cabinet, has closed the debates in the chamber with a message to the Deputies, in which he repeated that he did not wish to see autonomy established for Cubans or for Spaniards, but for all the inhabitants of the Island of Cuba.

Continuing, the President paid a tribute to the efforts of Capt. Gen. Blanco under the existing circumstances, and pointed out that the public offices had been divided between the Cubans and Spaniards. He concluded by saying:

"Let the sky fall flat and sink us in an abyss before the daring foreign invader's foot tramples on Spanish soil."

The remarks of Señor Galvez were warmly applauded by the Deputies and others assembled in the hall.

The Cuban Congress then approved the address in reply to the President's message and to the message of the Captain General, which was delivered to the latter by the President and three Deputies.

SPANISH PRISONERS HELD.

Persons Taken on Prize Ships Will Be Detained.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 21.—United States Marshal Horr received instructions from Attorney General Griggs to-day to hold all persons captured on Spanish prize ships until further orders.

The message created much surprise among officials here, as all but military prisoners had been recently paroled, and were to have sailed for Spain this week. The prisoners concerned have been penned up on the prize ships in the harbor ever since captured. There are more than 200. The military prisoners are at Fort McPherson, Atlanta.

The Summer schedule of the Long Island Railroad, with increased train service, will take effect Thursday, June 23d.—Adv.

QUEEN REGENT'S CAUTION.

Her Jewels and Other Valuables Have Been Sent to Vienna for Safe Keeping.

LONDON, June 22.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The Spanish Queen Regent's jewels and other valuables have been brought to Vienna, but it is declared in official quarters here that, though the situation is precarious, she will remain in Spain till her post becomes untenable.

"Rumors as to abdication are quite baseless. It is said, however, that Emperor Francis Joseph recently has written to the Pope on the subject of intervention."

THE CORTES MAY SUSPEND.

Sagasta Ministry Likely to be Succeeded by a More Energetic Government.

MADRID, June 21.—There are rumors current here to-day that the Cortes may suspend its sessions during the coming week, when Señor Puigcerver, the Minister of Finance, will resign, in which event it is thought the Premier, Señor Sagasta, will be compelled to submit to the Queen Regent a question of confidence in the Ministry. It is possible, therefore, that Señor Sagasta will resign, in which case, it is added, a national Government pledged to the most energetic course will succeed his Ministry.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day has had under consideration the Republican proposal to establish general obligatory military service and to abolish substitutes. Señor Sagasta declined to give his consent to a discussion of the Government's international policy.

In the Senate Señor Puigcerver, Minister of Finance, denied that the tobacco monopoly would be unable to pay this year's rent of 96,000,000 pesetas, though he admitted that at the present moment the monopoly is losing money.

THE MENACE OF DON CARLOS.

Not Dangerous So Long as the Present Dynasty Is Supported.

LONDON, June 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Nobody except his followers believes that Don Carlos can do more than to disturb the peace of the realm and to aggravate the difficulties of Spanish finance so long as the present monarchy and dynasty are supported by the army, the navy, and a majority of Spaniards; but undoubtedly he might become a powerful adversary to any other régime sprung upon the country by revolutionary parties, as, unfortunately, the reorganization of the Carlist forces all over the peninsula has been too much ignored by the Madrid Governments of the last twenty years."

CADIZ FLEET BACK IN PORT.

The Vitoria Reported to Have Broken Down, Owing to Past Neglect of Her Machinery.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The State Department to-day received a dispatch from a reliable authority in Marseilles, France, saying that positive information had been received there that the Cadiz fleet had returned to Cadiz with one of its most formidable ships, the Vitoria, disabled and in tow of one of the other ships.

The Vitoria is one of the broadside ships of the Spanish Navy, being very similar in that respect to the Numancia, another vessel of the squadron. She has no turrets, but, like the old style of ironclads, has her guns mounted broadside behind a citadel of heavy iron. She has been laid up for many years at Cadiz, and it is presumed that the hasty repairs made to prepare her for active service were not extensive enough to make good the damage sustained by her machinery through neglect.

Spain Improving Her Defenses.

GIBRALTAR, June 21.—Spanish engineers and infantry are constructing roads from Algeciras, on the west side of the Bay of Gibraltar, to Cabritta Point, where fortifications will be erected.

SPANISH FOURS LOWER.

Rumors of Abdication Have a Depressing Effect.

LONDON, June 21.—Spanish 4s opened at 33⅞, ⅝ lower than yesterday's closing price.

PARIS, June 21.—Spanish 4s opened at 34, a loss of 5-16. Prices were firm, and business was quiet on the Bourse to-day. Italian securities recovered owing to the belief that the Marquis Visconti Venosta, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the late Cabinet, will join the new Cabinet. Spanish 4s weakened on the rumors of the intention of the Queen Regent to abdicate.

MADRID, June 21.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 62.0. Gold was quoted at 87.0.

LISBON, June 21.—Gold was quoted here to-day at 81.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure continues low over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and New England and high in the lake regions. The pressure is relatively low in the Gulf States and in the Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer has risen in New England, the lake regions, and on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau. The temperature is lower in the Atlantic and East Gulf States. Showers have occurred in New England, the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the East Gulf States. Showers are indicated for the Lower Mississippi Valley and the East Gulf States to-day. The weather will continue cool east of the Mississippi River and generally fair in the Rocky Mountain districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	52	60	64
6 A. M.	50	58	64
9 A. M.	59	61	66
12 M.	65	63	72
4 P. M.	68	67	73
6 P. M.	66	66	70
9 P. M.	65	62	66
12 P. M.	60	60	62

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....67½
Weather Bureau.....62½
Corresponding date 1897.....60⅝
Corresponding date for last 20 years....72

The maximum temperature was 67 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 57 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 85 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 60 per cent.

Types of Physical Courage
in warfare are brought out in a timely story called "A Question of Courage," by William McLennan, in the July HARPER'S.—Adv.

CHINA BARS OUR WARSHIP

She Orders the Zafiro to Leave Her Waters Without Mails or Cargo of Any Kind.

ITS RIGHT TO STAY IGNORED

Americans at Hongkong Declare We Must Have a Naval Base in the East, If We Take It by Force.

LONDON, June 22.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"In accordance with instructions from his Government, the Collector of Chinese Customs here last night ordered the United States troopship Zafiro, just arrived from Manila, to leave Chinese waters immediately. He refused to allow the vessel to take mails or cargo of any kind.

"It is thought that this action was in violation of international law, as the Zafiro was entitled to stay twenty-four hours in order to ship the necessary stores. To avoid unpleasantness, the Captain of the Zafiro removed to British waters, and will return to Manila to-night instead of to-morrow.

"Americans here declare that they must have a naval base in the East, and that, if they cannot get one by peaceful methods, they must take one by force."

NO CONCERN FELT FOR DEWEY.

Navy Officials Think the Charleston Is at Manila by This Time with Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The officials of the Navy Department were not deeply concerned to-day over the report from Hongkong that the Chinese authorities had ordered the dispatch boat Zafiro out of Chinese waters without allowing her to take supplies to Admiral Dewey.

The reason for this unconcern was a conviction that the cruiser Charleston and three big transports have already reached Manila carrying a large quantity of just such supplies as the American fleet there would most require. Then, too, it was felt that the Zafiro had already been treated with consideration, and had probably obtained all the privileges to which she was entitled in Chinese waters. It was said at the Navy Department that nothing had been heard from the Admiral himself since a dispatch received from Hongkong the day before yesterday, brought to that port by the Zafiro.

As the dispatch boat left Admiral Dewey about Thursday last at the latest, she could, of course, bring no news of the arrival of these transports. She did bring, however, news of the great success attending the insurgents' arms, and notice of what was being done toward forming a provisional Government by the insurgents under Aguinaldo. From the reception accorded this news, it would seem that the officials here see in it no cause for apprehending a disturbance of the plans framed for the government of Gen. Merritt when he assumes military command over the Philippines. Therefore, it is only fair to assume that Aguinaldo is proceeding in perfect harmony with Admiral Dewey, who in turn has received notice of the Navy Department's intentions respecting the Philippines.

MERRITT DECIDES TO SAIL.

He Will Leave San Francisco with the Third Expedition for Manila This Week.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The expectation at the War Department is that the third expedition to Manila will get away from San Francisco not later than Saturday of this week. It is settled that Major Gen. Merritt will accompany this expedition, though the authorities here decline to officially confirm the statement to that effect telegraphed from San Francisco.

The fact that Gen. Merritt has decided to sail for the Philippines without waiting for the last of his army to get away is construed here as indicating that he has gotten all the troops he wants or expects to get, and that he has everything in shape for the last section of his force to follow as promptly as the ships can be secured to convey them.

Gen. Merritt's decision to proceed in person to the Philippines is accepted as indicating that he feels that with the troops he will take with him and the 6,000 that have gone on before he will have enough men to begin offensive operations with. It is hardly thought that the troops sent in the first and second expeditions will do any more fighting than is absolutely necessary before the arrival of the commander in chief of the expedition. Their mere presence will have a quieting effect on the strained situation at Manila, it is pointed out, and it is considered unlikely that they will do more than police duty at first.

Preparations for the third expedition are going forward rapidly, and it is probable the ships will be in sailing order by Saturday.

Under orders from Gen. Merritt, a board of army doctors examined the Pacific Mail steamship Newport, which arrived last Saturday from Panama, with the view of the vessel being fitted up as a hospital ship for the Philippine expedition.

The Monadnock arrived in the harbor this afternoon from Mare Island. Her consort, the Nero, has been coaled and will be ready for sea within a few days. It is believed these vessels will accompany the next expedition.

SICKNESS AT CAMP MERRITT.

Diphtheria and Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis Among the Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The development of diphtheria and cerebro-spinal meningitis at Camp Merritt is causing considerable alarm. There are also a number of cases of pneumonia in the hospital. Arrangements are being made to send a 600-bed field hospital to the Philippines under charge of Major W. O. Owen.

BOSTON'S CAPTAIN WRITES.

He Says the Victory at Manila Was a Fair Stand-Up Fight.

PORTLAND, June 21.—A letter from Capt. Frank Wildes of the cruiser Boston has been received by the President of the Cumberland Club in this city in response to a congratulatory telegram sent by the club upon receipt of the news of the Manila victory. It was written May 11, and is as follows:

"The club's telegram to Dewey, Wildes, and Dyer has been received by the first two. Dyer is at the entrance of the bay around

Corregidor scouting and cleaning up all fragments there, cutting wires, disarming people, &c. For my share of the congratulations, will the club please accept my best thanks? The victory is as satisfactory here with us as at home. It was complete, with no flukes or misses. It was a fair stand-up fight on ground of the Spaniards' own choosing, in which he tried to do his best, but miserably failed. The cause was the weight, accuracy, and steadiness of our fire, which simply overwhelmed them. The Spanish ships were crowded with men, and their loss was heavy.

"Manila is now blockaded, and all supplies by sea are cut off; the insurgent forces are within ten miles, but as they are poorly armed cannot be counted on to do much. Women and children have left the city to a large extent.

"A good story is told of the British Consul, to whom a Spanish lady came with doubts and fears and inquiries as to whether the Americans were such as described in the Captain General's proclamation. The Consul said: 'Madame, honor and virtue are safer in Manila to-day than they have been for 300 years.'

"It is very warm here, and we have discarded shirts and collars. A whiff of cool air from Casco Bay would be a blessing as a panacea to our prickly heat."

MORET BLAMES THE YANKEES.

MADRID, June 21—Midnight.—In the Chamber to-day, during the debate on the Philippines, Senor Moret, former Secretary for the Colonies, accepted the responsibility for the Biacnabato treaty, which Marshal Primo de Rivera negotiated while Captain General. He declared that the treaty contained no secret conditions, as Gen. de Rivera having rejected the rebel proposals and having only promised political reforms when the islands should be pacified.

Senor Moret maintained that the peace thereby attained was effective, declaring that "the new rebellion is wholly due to the base conduct of the Yankees."

Reading Matter for Dewey's Fleet.

The Coffee Exchange and Lower Wall Street Business Men's Association, having completed arrangements with the Navy Department, will ship reading matter collected by them to Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila, and request all wishing to further contribute to send their donations to the headquarters, 98 Wall Street, at once, so that there may be no delay in forwarding the consignment.

Naval Board Inspects the Colorado.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Vessels yesterday inspected the Wilson Line steamer Colorado. If accepted by the Government, the Colorado will be used as a transport. The board is looking for a vessel that can be used as a distiller ship. The Colorado is a steel vessel, and was built at Hull, England, in 1887. Her dimensions are: Length, 370 feet; beam, 44 feet 7 inches; depth, 28 feet 5 inches. Her gross tonnage is 4,220. She is owned by T. Wilson, Sons & Co. of Hull. Her engines are of the triple expansion type.

Harbor Patrol Fleet May Go to Cuba.

The members of the Columbia College boat crew who recently joined the Naval Militia will, it is expected, be assigned to the yacht Sylvia, which is to be commanded by Lieut. Orlopp, and which will probably join the harbor patrol fleet. Commander Stayton of the Second Battalion of the Naval Militia thinks that the harbor patrol fleet will ultimately be sent to Cuban waters to join the blockading fleet. Several light-draught vessels are wanted there to make the blockade entirely effective and prevent traffic from coast points.

200 Bluejackets Leave for Tampa.

Two hundred bluejackets who have been recruited recently and quartered on the receiving ship Vermont at the navy yard left yesterday for Tampa, from which port they will go to Key West, and then be assigned to different warships. They are to take the places of men who have been sent home for illness or whose terms of enlistment have expired. The auxiliary yacht Free Lance put in at the yard during the day for coal and supplies.

The Alfredo to Sail This Morning.

The little yacht Alfredo, Capt. John O'Brien, will sail this morning, barring unforseen delay, for Florida. She has been surveyed, her registry papers taken out, provisions and arms taken aboard, and in every respect she has been made ready for her long trip, and for her service as a Cuban dispatch boat.

CUNNINGHAM MURDER TRIAL.

Witnesses Testify that Farrell Was Talking to the Girl on the Morning of the Crime.

The trial of Francis P. Farrell, accused of the murder by strangling of thirteen-year-old Mamie Cunningham on Decoration Day, two years ago, was resumed yesterday morning before Recorder Goff and a jury in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. The girl was found dead in a rear room at her home, 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, and on circumstantial evidence Farrell was indicted for the crime. Assistant District Attorney Osborne is conducting the prosecution, and Stephen J. O'Hare appears for the defense.

The widowed mother of the victim was the first witness recalled yesterday. She said she accused Farrell partly on account of what she had heard and partly because she felt in her heart that he had committed the deed. He had been an intimate friend of her son, and had been hanging around her house for months.

Catherine C. Gordon, sixteen years old, of 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, told of having seen Mamie Cunningham and Farrell in the hall at 10:30 o'clock on the morning of the murder. Farrell was sitting on the bannisters talking to Mamie, who was scrubbing the floor.

Sarah McMuckin, an inmate of the house 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, testified that she had also seen the Cunningham girl and Farrell talking together on the morning of the crime.

Other witnesses testified to various conversations held with Farrell after the murder, but which had little bearing on the case.

The evening session of the court was largely taken up with the redirect and cross-examination of Detective James McCafferty, who arrested the prisoner, and who is the principal witness for the People. The witness stated that after the murder he, representing himself as a man who could secure for Farrell a position on the police force, held a long conversation with him during which the witness mentioned the Cunningham murder, whereupon Farrell became so excited that "his feet rattled on the floor like a drum roll."

In answer to Lawyer O'Hare's questions McCafferty related how, after Farrell's arrest, he was taken immediately to the home of the dead girl and placed in front of the shrine of the Virgin, where an attempt was made to obtain a confession from him. Witness denied that the detectives struck the prisoner or tied the towel used to strangle the girl about his neck.

The trial will be continued to-day.

Methodist Missionary Society's Plans.

The Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at 150 Fifth Avenue. It was decided to appoint a committee of five, "which shall have power to confer with like committees or representatives of other boards concerning the occupancy for missionary effort of the Philippine Islands and the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico." The Committee of Five is made up of Dr. Leonard, Dr. J. M. Buckley, Dr. C. H. Payne, Dr. H. K. Carroll, and E. L. Dobbins. Recording Secretary Dr. S. L. Baldwin of the board was authorized to proceed with the arrangements for holding the Ecumenical Missionary Conference, to be held in this city in 1900.

Children Bitten by a Dog.

A dog which was supposedly suffering from rabies created a great deal of excitement in Stapleton, S. I., yesterday afternoon, and before being killed by Policeman King had bitten two children, Walter Round and Mamie Staffreidern, each eight years old, and a number of dogs. The animal was a valuable water spaniel, owned by Charles Warnecke of Staten Island. Young Round was bitten five times about the hips, the flesh being lacerated in a fearful manner, while the Staffreidern child was badly bitten about the leg. The children are now under medical care.

Webster's International Dictionary as now presented to the public is a credit to its compilers and to the American people. Excluding the dregs and offscourings of the language, it contains all that scholars, workers, or business men desire in a complete dictionary. As a reliable work of reference it stands every test.—Adv.

EUROPE'S PLANS FOR PEACE

Lively Correspondence Between the Chancelleries on the Subject.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA LEADING

This Explains the Desire of Presient Faure to Retain M. Hanotaux in Charge of the Paris Foreign Office.

LONDON, June 21.—The correspondent at Paris of The Pall Mall Gazette telegraphs this afternoon that he learns from an authoritative source, in spite of denials, that the question of negotiating peace between the United States and Spain has been for some days the subject of lively correspondence between the Chancelleries. He adds that some of the Ambassadors in Paris were instructed yesterday to remain on the alert and in readiness. The correspondent further says it is expected that an event of importance in opening negotiations with the United States and Spain will occur within a few days.

M. Hanotaux, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Méline Cabinet, backed by the Czar, has, it seems, been the principal promoter of the peace negotiations, "hence President Faure's desire to retain M. Hanotaux in the Foreign Office."

SPANISH PLEA FOR PEACE.

A Barcelona Paper Concedes that the Situation Is Hopeless.

LONDON, June 22—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"El Diario De Barcelona, one of the most important of the provincial newspapers, strongly urges the immediate conclusion of peace, 'because every day's delay raises the price at which peace is obtainable and the American resources are such that, even if all the American squadrons were destroyed, Spain ought still to demand peace at any price.'

"El Correo and El Epoca reproduce the article without indorsing it."

MADRID, June 21.—The Ministerial El Correo without openly championing peace, which would be considered unpatriotic, calls attention to the injury the war is causing trade and industry, especially in the Catalan districts, where the factories are closed or running on half time. It also points out that the Government's decision to pay the exterior coupons and the interest on Cuban bonds in pesetas will leave the Treasury no resource except to increase taxation.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Storehouse Placed at Its Disposal by Col. Astor—Committee Meeting.

The use of the large storehouse, 552 Broadway, has been given to the Red Cross Society by Col. John Jacob Astor, and yesterday the society took formal possession of the building.

Twelve of the thirteen members of the Red Cross Relief Executive Committee, including August Belmont, met at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon. Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman of the Supply Committee, announced that he would appoint an agent to superintend the purchasing of supplies. The supplies will be stored at the headquarters on Broadway until they are sent to the Southern camps or to the soldiers in Cuba.

Additional powers were granted to a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Schwab, Robinson, and Wardwell, in order to avoid the necessity of so many meetings of the Executive Committee. The full committee will meet each Wednesday afternoon hereafter.

It was announced that the difficulty concerning the gift of 25,000f. from France had been adjusted.

Seven hundred and seventy dollars and seventy-five cents was received yesterday by the society. Among those that contributed were: Frederick D. Tappen, $250; Auxiliary 15, Flushing, $200; William R. Sands, $100; S. Oppenheimer and Levy, $50; Charles Stewart Smith, $50; residents of Wyoming, N. J., $25.75, and Hazleton Red Cross Auxiliary, $20.

The Women's War Relief Committee.

The Women's War Relief Committee has received full authority from the American Soldiers' and Sailors' Family Protective Association to take charge of all destitute cases coming under its notice. Yesterday six new cases were reported, and on investigation were found to be authentic. The families will be immediately cared for. In the majority of cases discovered, the destitute are in good health, but are behind in rent and are threatened with dispossession. While back rent cannot be paid by the society, the future welfare of the families will be assured.

PRIZE STEAMER PANAMA SOLD.

Acquired at Auction by Agents of the Government for $41,000.

The Spanish steamship Panama, which was captured by the lighthouse tender Mangrove while bound for Havana on April 25, was sold at auction at Pier 20 East River yesterday afternoon, and was purchased by the Government for $41,000. The purchase was regarded as a remarkable bargain, as insurance men had estimated the value of the Panama at $100,000.

About 200 persons gathered on the pier to attend the sale, which was conducted under the direction of United States Marshal Horr of Key West, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers.

The firm of Macy & Dunham represented the Government. The first offer was $5,000. This was raised to $25,000 by a Water Street coffee broker, and from that figure the bids increased by raises of $1,000 up to $41,000, when the vessel was knocked down to the Government. The bidding lasted for but fifteen minutes. After the sale a member of the auction firm said that the figure brought was $6,000 more than he had expected. The Government has paid as much, however, for tugboats.

There were a great many shipping men and a few naval officers from the navy yard at the sale, and, while representatives of J. M. Ceballos & Co., agents of the former owners, the Spanish Line, were present, they did not bid.

The Panama belonged to the naval reserve of Spain, and plied between this port and Cuba and Mexico. In command of Capt. Quevedo she left New York for Havana laden with a cargo of provisions which was believed to be for the Spanish Army. She was captured April 25 by the Mangrove, and as the battleship Indiana came up after the lighthouse tender had fired her first shot, her officers also are entitled to a part of the prize money.

The Panama had a crew of 72 men and 29 passengers when captured. She was taken to Key West and subsequently brought here, where passengers and crew were permitted to go to Spain.

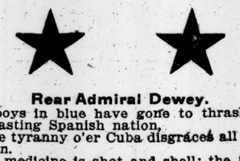
The Panama is a barkentine-rigged, single-screw iron vessel, built at Glasgow in 1875. She is 331.4 feet long, 34 feet beam, 24 feet deep, and of 1,347 net tonnage and 2,085 gross tonnage. She will go to the navy yard, and while she may be fitted as a transport, it has also been said that she will be equipped as a quarantine vessel.

THE PANAMA'S CARGO.

French Ambassador Presents Proofs of Neutral Ownership.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, called at the State Department to-day and presented the proofs as to neutral ownership of the cargoes on board the Spanish prize Panama and one other Spanish ship, taken by Admiral Sampson's fleet soon after the war began.

The prize court allowed sixty days for the presentation of proof of this neutral ownership. It is understood that the Ambassador's course is due solely to the desire to give the prize court the fullest information on the subject, and is not in the nature of a protest or a questioning of the jurisdiction of the prize court.



Rear Admiral Dewey.

Our boys in blue have gone to thrash the boasting Spanish nation,
Whose tyranny o'er Cuba disgraces all creation.
Their medicine is shot and shell; the Spaniards now are quaking,
For there is quite a difference before and after taking.
This fact was quickly proved to them by Dewey at Manila—
The Spanish can't lick Uncle Sam, for he takes Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SHAFTER'S ARMY OFF SANTIAGO

Continued from Page 1.

which is now at Santiago. He says that the Solace keeps the sick bays of the fleet empty. She makes a daily trip about the fleet, picking up such sick cases as need the most careful attention. When the accommodations of the Solace are crowded, she will bring the wounded and invalids North and return to the scene of operations. So far as possible this course will be pursued all through the Summer, and every sick man will be transferred as soon as possible to a Northern hospital for convalescence. The President has manifested great interest and satisfaction in the Solace. She is the first experiment of the kind, and representatives of foreign Governments have called at the office of the Surgeon General to examine the plans of the ship and to hear of the methods adopted for putting the comforts and conveniences of the naval ambulance into use.

Dr. Van Reypen says that while it is very hot at Santiago during the day, the nights are apt to be very cool and refreshing. The men on the warships are permitted to sleep on deck. They are five or six miles from shore, and there is no danger of malaria.

DODGING SHELLS AT SANTIAGO.

A Bombardment Described by the Chief Machinist of the Marblehead.

Monroe L. Biggs of Greenport, the commander of the schooner yacht Viking, owned by ex-Commodore James Smith of the New York Yacht Club, received a letter on Monday evening from his son, Joel T. Biggs, chief machinist of the Marblehead. It is dated Guantanamo, June 8, and describes a fight at Santiago.

"I think," says young Biggs, "the greatest sight that ever was seen was the bombardment of the fort and the guns of Santiago de Cuba. The hills where the guns were are 205 feet high. We formed a half circle with the ships, so we could all shoot at the same time. Nine ships altogether opened fire at a range of 6,000 yards. They answered, and the shells did fly! They had the best of us, shooting down hill. They had some big guns, and their shells made us duck lots of times. It was a fine sight to see our shells tear up the hills.

"When a shot was coming our way the officers on the bridge would sing out, 'Low bridge!' and we would drop on the deck. Some would come over us that we could not see, but we knew that they were near by when we heard them hiss.

"All of us who could be spared from below were on deck, and those who were on watch below were relieved now and then, so that they could come up and see the fight. Some, however, did not want to come up, for they thought it safer below.

"It commenced to rain soon after the firing started, and it did not stop until we had finished. Every time they would fire from the hill, our fleet would train all their guns on that spot, and then the dirt would fly.

"Monday night at 12 o'clock we started for Guantanamo, and with us were the Yankee and St. Louis. We arrived at 5 o'clock Tuesday to cut cables. The St. Louis lay outside while we went inside to look out for the gunboats. The St. Louis drove a Spanish gunboat away before we got in the harbor, and another gunboat ran out and fired a broadside at us. We returned the fire, and she went up the river as fast as she could fly. We lay in the harbor all day. There were three gunboats in there, but they did not dare come out. That is the worst of this war, we never can get at them.

"The Marblehead quitted the harbor at 5:30, leaving the auxiliary cruisers there. When we got away the gunboat came out and opened fire on the Yankee, but the Yankee has five-inch guns, and I guess by the firing she made she can take care of herself all right."

A Tablet in Memory of Dr. Gibbs.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 21.—The class of '78 of Rutgers College celebrated its twentieth anniversary last night. The class insigna was draped in mourning as a mark of respect to Dr. John Blair Gibbs, a member of the class who was killed at Guantanamo. The class resolved to have a bronze tablet made and set in Kirkpatrick Chapel in memory of Dr. Gibbs and also to attend the memorial services in Trinity Church, New York.

FIRE IN COLGATE'S FACTORY.

Damaged to the Extent of $40,000 in Jersey City.

Four buildings used for the storage of raw tallow and forming the larger part of the soap factory of Colgate & Co., at Grand and Hudson Streets, Jersey City, were destroyed by fire last night. Six sheet-iron tanks, 40 feet high and 20 feet in diameter and about a dozen smaller ones ranging in size from 10 by 5 to 25 by 15, all filled nearly to the brim with tallow, are also a total loss.

The fire started shortly before 11 o'clock, near a chimney on the roof of the three-story building 50 Grand Street.

The roofs of all four buildings caved in about midnight, but two flags hoisted on poles on the building where the fire started remained standing. The firemen stopped in the midst of their work to cheer the Stars and Stripes.

The loss to buildings and stock is estimated at $40,000.

YOUNG CLERGYMAN'S ROMANCE.

Lost Memory of His Fiancee by a Fall, but Weds at Last.

PLANTSVILLE, Conn., June 21.—The Rev. Thomas Carson Hanna, son of the Rev. and Mrs. T. A. T. Hanna of this place, and Miss Anna Barnes Cook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cook of Southington, Conn., were married here to-day.

The bridegroom is a young clergyman who on April 15, 1897, fell from his carriage and sustained such injuries as to cause him to lose all power of recollection as to past incidents in his life. He had no memory of his fiancée, and not until he had been treated six weeks in a New York sanitarium did his past life begin to revive in his mind.

He returned to Plantsville, and after a short while was enabled to associate his environments with all that had happened, and it was then that he recalled the romance of his life. Miss Cook, meanwhile, had been adding her efforts to those of his family in the hope of bringing him back to his former self.

The ceremony to-day, which was conducted in the Plantsville Baptist Church by the father of the young clergyman, is the climax of the unusual romance.

NEWS OF THE ARMORIES

Recruiting Is Going On Steadily and Detachments Are Being Drafted South.

SPLIT IN SEVENTH REGIMENT

Announcement that It Will Not Be Called Upon to Volunteer Causes Dissatisfaction — A Bolt from the Ranks Threatened, It Is Said.

The announcement by Gov. Black that he will not call on the Seventh Regiment to volunteer for service at the front has divided the regiment into two factions. One is composed of those who are perfectly satisfied to stay at home, and take the ground that the Seventh has not rushed at conclusions, that it has a mind and will of its own, and is strong enough to stand all the odium or adverse comment that its action may call down on it. The other, which it is said represents the majority of the members, is made up of those who for the good name of the regiment, and, prompted by their own feelings, wanted to go to the aid of their country.

Among this latter faction, it was said last night, the feeling is growing daily stronger that the regiment was ill advised when it was told not to volunteer, and that no matter what the causes leading up to their refusal were the public cannot be made to look at the matter in any other than an unfavorable light. The statement of the Governor that a command like the Seventh is needed for home defense is not taken as a true reflex of the feeling of the Executive, but rather as an easy way in which to let the regiment down, and as an effort to influence public opinion in its favor.

The members who hold these views say they are perfectly aware that there would have been a row of large proportions had the Seventh been called and the provisional regiments, formed under the promise that they would get the first chance to volunteer, been left behind. So strong has the feeling become that the Seventh is the victim of bad advice that many of the malcontents said last night that it would be to the interest of the regiment were Col. Appleton and the others who advised against volunteering to resign, and thus make the way clear to a reorganization of the command.

"Too Much Law."

One of the members, voicing his own sentiments and those of his friends, said that the regiment was a victim of too much law. The legal lights, he said, had gone over the subject of the regiment's relation to its armory in the case of volunteering, and had given opinions that everything would be lost to the men if they went out in any other way than as the Seventh Regiment. This was the lever used to sway the men, and they, not knowing the storm their action would raise, allowed themselves to be led.

It is positively stated that the regiment is confronted with the possibility of a general bolt from the ranks. The influence of the officers, which hitherto has always been strong enough to keep the men in line, is feared, will not now suffice to restrain them. Not only are many of the men anxious to get to the front, but they at the same time desire to escape from the odium which they feel has attached to the regiment as a whole on account of its course.

The same two factions are divided over what the result would be of such a wholesale defection. The first claims that there are plenty of men of the class now in the regiment who are anxious to join and recruit the command up to its normal strength. On the other hand, the other faction holds that few men would be found to join the organization.

On Monday night Col. Appleton said he would not be interviewed because he would not believe anything until it came to him in an official capacity. Last night he stalked away from the armory altogether, as did Lieut. Col. Kipp, Capts. Lydecker and Fisk, and nearly every one of the officers who are alleged to be responsible for the present state of affairs. Many privates were there, however, and manifested great dissatisfaction when they found that no explanation of the situation was to be vouchsafed.

At the Other Armories.

At the other armories last night recruiting was going on steadily, and it will be a comparatively easy task to get all the men needed to recruit the regiments in service to their full quotas.

Capt. Lyons of the Eighth Regiment has in a week obtained the 335 men needed for his command, and he will start at 8 o'clock this morning for Chickamauga with the second detachment of 235 men, 100 having gone several days ago. Last night the men were sleeping on the floor of the armory. Supper was served to them from a neighboring restaurant, and taps were sounded at 11 o'clock. Reveille will be sounded at 5 o'clock, and after breakfast the men will start for the South.

At the Seventy-first Regiment yesterday sixty-nine men passed the surgeons, and Capt. Stoddart was busy with his recruiting all day. He wants 250 men in all, and will have no trouble in obtaining them.

There were also many recruits for the One Hundred and Seventy-first. This regiment is now fully equipped, and it is understood that it will be among the regiments designated under the second call. The One Hundred and Twelfth is in the same condition of readiness, equipment for 650 men being on hand, and the regiment is hourly expecting a call.

Lieut. Benkard yesterday sent twenty-six recruits for the Twelfth to Chickamauga, and other squads will go daily until the requisite number is obtained.

Lieut. Col. Seiter was in the city yesterday. It is understood that he came to secure a bandmaster and musicians. To-night the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment will be mustered into the State service at the armory. There are now ten companies of 641 men, and the equipment will be on hand in a few days. To-morrow Capt. Morris of the Ninth Regiment will begin recruiting for that organization.

Volunteers Fight a Powder Mill Fire.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 21.—A letter received here this afternoon from one of the soldiers of the Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers tells of a fight with fire the men had this morning in the Laflin-Rand powder works, at Pompton Lake, which they are guarding. The fire broke out this morning at 5:45 in the centre mill. The flames were stubborn, and the building was gutted. The firemen held the flames to the building in which they started and guarded all the surrounding buildings so well that not one of them caught fire. Had the flames spread there would have been a series of big explosions, and probably the whole plant might have been destroyed. There were tons of powder in the building close by, but despite the great danger they were in the men held their positions. The loss of the building will not delay the filling of Government orders. The work of rebuilding the mill destroyed will begin at once.

ISAAC McKIM FOUND DEAD.

Baltimore Banker's Son Expires Alone in His Rooms.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Isaac McKim, son of Hollins McKim, head of the banking house of McKim & Co., was found dead in the bathroom of his bachelor apartments at the Albany Flats, at 9:30 o'clock this evening. Mr. McKim had been out last night and returned home about 12 o'clock. Nothing was seen or heard of him until the body was discovered to-night. He had been a sufferer from heart trouble for several years, and this is supposed to have caused his death.

"Ike" McKim, as he was called by his friends, was one of the best-known young men in Baltimore. He belonged to the leading clubs and cotillions, and was popular in society. His sister, Miss Anne McKim, made her debut last Winter, and is one of the belles of Baltimore. Mr. McKim was twenty-seven years old.

Crane for Governor of New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., June 21.—The Essex County Democratic Committee to-night unanimously indorsed Prosecutor Elvin W. Crane for Governor of New Jersey.

BLOCKADE OF CUBAN PORTS.

Smuggling of Supplies at Batabano to be Stopped After the Fall of Santiago.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Washington Post to-morrow will publish the following:

The Spanish Government is endeavoring to prove to the European powers that the blockade of Cuba is ineffective. Naval officers in Washington yesterday discussed with no small amount of interest the published statements that supplies were being smuggled into Cuba in large quantities.

Secretary Long, in speaking of these reports to a representative of The Post, pointed out that the President's proclamation did not propose a blockade of the entire Cuban coast, but only of certain ports, among them Havana and Cienfuegos.

"These ports," said the Secretary, "are effectively blockaded. I am confident that no ships have been able to enter Havana, even while the larger vessels of our navy have been at Santiago, unless, perhaps, a few small schooners may have slipped in at midnight. The blockade of Havana is as tight as wax. I am also sure that the entrance to the harbor of Cienfuegos is absolutely closed.

"Probably at other places along the coast some small vessels have been able to run in and out, but, as I have stated, there are small towns against which a blockade has never been proclaimed. I am certain that Spain has no ground upon which to appeal to the powers against the effectiveness of our blockade."

The present headquarters of the Spanish smugglers seem to be the town of Batabano, directly across the island from Havana and north of the Isle of Pines. The Navy Department, now that the methods of the Spaniards in utilizing this town have been exposed, will give the place some attention, and it is possible that a proclamation will be issued by the President blockading it.

As soon as the campaign against Santiago has been concluded, so that vessels can be withdrawn from that point, several ships will be stationed off Batabano to break up the Spaniards' little game. It is not believed, however, that the smuggling of supplies to Gen. Blanco has reached the extent indicated in the dispatches.

A Santa Clara Town Bombarded.

MADRID, June 22—1 A. M.—An official dispatch from Havana says:

"An American vessel bombarded the town of Casilda, Province of Santa Clara, about five miles south of Trinidad, with which it is connected by rail, for three hours. She fired 150 big shells. The troops and the gunboat Dependiente co-operated in a brilliant defense, and the American vessel was obliged to retire after damaging some houses and shops."

WAR NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Spanish Stories of Encounters with Our Troops and Insurgents.

HAVANA, June 21.—Friday morning last the United States battleship Texas, it is announced, endeavored to cover the landing of an American force at Punta Cabrera, Province of Santiago de Cuba, but, the official report adds, the Americans were repulsed by the Spanish troops under Col. Aldea, with the loss of several men. The firing, it is asserted, lasted half an hour.

It is announced at the palace that a Spanish guerrilla force was engaged with a body of insurgents near the railroad at Dagame, Province of Havana. The insurgents, it appears, exploded a dynamite bomb, and the guerrillas captured another and similar bomb before it could be exploded, after which the insurgents are said to have retired with losses. The Spaniards had three men wounded.

Another palace announcement sets forth that six Spanish sailors recently surprised an American camp near Cayo Piedra, not far from Cardenas, Province of Matanzas, capturing the "kitchen utensils and provisions." But, it seems, "other Americans appeared," fired on the Spaniards, and pursued them until they reached the Spanish gunboat Diego, which was struck by a Mauser bullet.

REFUGEES FROM HAVANA HERE.

Cuban Capital Strongly Fortified They Say—British Consul Criticised—Talbot Chased by American Tug.

A number of British subjects and Cubans who recently left Havana on the British cruiser Talbot arrived here from Kingston, Jamaica, yesterday on the Atlas Line steamer Altai.

A young Englishman among the passengers, who declined to give his name, said that at the time of his leaving Havana, two weeks ago, there was plenty of provisions in the city, but on account of the blockade the merchants were extorting prices above the means of the poorer people, who were in consequence suffering from extreme privation. All Cubans in Havana opposed to Spanish rule who had been unable to leave the island had endeavored to sneak into the country to take their chances of getting a living in the fields and to share the fortunes of the insurgents who are crowding in toward the lines of fortifications about the city.

Of the fortifications of Havana, the young Englishman said: "Havana is to-day much better protected than at the time of the declaration of war. Had the United States followed up its ultimatum by a dash and a fierce bombardment of the forts at the entrance to the harbor, the city would have quickly surrendered. But not a moment in the delay that has taken place has been lost by Blanco. Night and day the soldiers are at work mounting new guns, placing mines or constructing earthworks along the shore and back in the country.

"Blanco has a large force at his command, regulars and volunteers, which can roughly be estimated at 125,000 men. Unless the Spaniards prove to be abject cowards, the taking of Havana must now be attended with great sacrifice."

The same passenger said that there are still hundreds of Americans in Havana, and that although the British Consul General is supposed to look after their interests, they had not been assisted in getting away. He related an experience of his own:

"I pleaded with the British Consul," said he, "to permit an American friend, whose name was Carpenter, to leave with me on the Talbot, but he would not consent. He said that no American could go on the Talbot. It struck me as very peculiar, therefore, that he put several Spanish officers aboard. One of these was Commandante Ramon Mendez, who had been the military censor in Havana.

"Although an Englishman myself, I consider it my duty to let the world know how unfair the representative of her Majesty's Government and the delegated representative of the United States has acted in the case of Carpenter and other citizens of the United States in the beleaguered city."

When the Talbot left Havana she was mistaken by an American armed tug for a Spanish warship and chased and fired upon before her identity was discovered. The English officers were greatly amused, and thought it a pretty plucky piece of business for a tug to chase a warship.

Samuel P. Smeeton, Registrar General of Jamaica, who also came on the Altai, said that there are about 3,000 Cuban refugees now at Kingston.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BELOIT, Wis., June 21.—The Blodgett Flour Mill, one of the largest in Southern Wisconsin, was burned to-day. Loss, $50,000; partly insured.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 21.—The Stoddart Coal Company's washery, at Gilberton, this county, was destroyed by fire late last night. Loss, $25,000; partially insured.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 21.—A fire occurred early this morning in the business portion of this city. The fire started on the second floor of the large brick block at the corner of Main Street and Harrison Avenue. The block was owned by the Rothwell estate of Boston. The total loss is $90,000.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MR. HANNA WINS IN OHIO

His Friends Organize the Republican Convention and Control the State Committee.

GROSVENOR MADE CHAIRMAN

He Makes a Speech Reviewing the Administration's Conduct of the War—Strongly Eulogizes the President.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 21.—The Republican State Convention was organized to-day by the adherents of Senator Hanna, after they had completely whipped out the opposition in the preliminary contests in the district conventions. The Hanna forces secured the control of the State Committee in the elections held by districts, and the committee will be organized with Cyrus Huling as Chairman. Mr. Huling represented Senator Hanna as attorney before the legislative investigation.

The committee is as follows: First district, W. J. Fagan; Second, P. W. Dun; Third, Charles A. Craighead; Fourth, contested; Fifth, N. E. Matthews; Sixth, C. Q. Hildebrand; Seventh, C. C. Chappelear; Eighth, Roger H. Murphy; Ninth, Walter Brown; Tenth, H. S. Willard; Eleventh, F. A. Kelly; Twelfth, Cyrus Hulings; Thirteenth, J. F. McNeal; Fourteenth, B. L. McElroy; Fifteenth, A. D. Alderman; Sixteenth, Leroy Sedgwick; Seventeenth, W. C. Lyons; Eighteenth, M. A. Norris; Nineteenth, F. M. Reitzel; Twentieth, R. S. Hubbard; Twenty-first, B. Mahler.

The convention proceedings to-day were almost free from the factional fighting of former years. After the Senatorial contest of last Winter the factions became known as the "National Administration men" and the "State Administration men." The former had the delegates to-day from seventeen of the Congressional districts, and the other four districts were in dispute owing to county contests.

The National Administration Republicans were so strong that the opposition to them was not felt anywhere. Of the four districts in which there were contests, that of the Twenty-first District, in which the delegation of Mayor McKisson of Cleveland figured, was the only one of proportions, and it was regarded by some as the inauguration of a third-term movement for Mayor McKisson. The McKisson contestants kept the Committee on Credentials in session all night, and all the cases were decided against the already very small minority.

Message from Hanna.

The convention was called to order at 4 o'clock by H. M. Daugherty, Chairman of the retiring State Republican Committee. After making a short address Mr. Daugherty caused the following telegram from Senator Hanna to be read:

Washington, June 20.

To the Hon. H. M. Daugherty, Chairman, Columbus, Ohio:

I sincerely regret that my duties here will prevent my acceptance of the honor to preside at the State Convention on the 21st inst. It is a great disappointment to me, and I am only reconciled by the consciousness that I am better serving my party by remaining at my post in Washington.

I am with you in spirit, and offer as my keynote "Republicanism in its broadest, truest sense, devotion to principles and loyalty to party organization, and the Administration of President McKinley as a fulfillment of our pledges to the American people and a guarantee of the future prosperity of our country."

In offering my regrets to the convention, please convey to the Republicans of Ohio my highest appreciation of the compliment and honor they have paid me and the desire I have to always merit their confidence and respect. Believing that wisdom and good judgment will control their deliberations and with best wishes, I remain sincerely yours. M. A. HANNA.

Mr. Dougherty then introduced as the temporary Chairman Congressman Grosvenor. Mr. Grosvenor, in the course of the address he made on taking the chair, said:

"There came to the Administration of William McKinley a responsibility never dreamed of when he was elected President. The mutterings of the coming storm began to be heard across the Gulf of Mexico almost upon the threshold of his Administration. He found a country unfitted for war, incapable of war, incapable of a respectable effort at war; and he very early found a body of men in the country, and largely in Congress, who were willing to gain a little early-bird stolen sentiment in favor of rushing to war, without the intelligence to know whether we were ready to go; without the intelligence to know what we were going to war for.

"And if you will notice the passage of the fifty-million war emergency bill in Congress, it marks the last echo of patriotism of nine out of every ten of those gentlemen. They were willing to gain some sort of popularity before the people of the country by shouting about the suffering reconcentrados of Cuba. But when the money has been asked for the suffering soldiers of the Union, nine out of ten of them have voted 'No' on every appropriation bill.

"They were willing to demand that the President should send his army and his ships to bombard Havana, but when they have been asked to raise the money to carry on the war, all but six of them in the House and all but eight of them in the Senate voted 'No' upon every proposition. [Applause.]

"When the time came for war, when it was discovered that the diplomacy of a great Christian nation could not rescue us from war; when it was decided that both upon moral and material grounds a war against Spanish dominion in Cuba was the demand of patriotism; when it became settled that the great issue was either the suffering humanity, the unparalleled outrages in Cuba, or the stern determination to drive the Spanish flag off this hemisphere—not off Cuba alone, but off the Western Hemisphere [cheering]—when that time was reached, and when we were ready to go before the bar of the civilized world and say 'We are right now,' there was no hesitation afterward by the Administration. And the people of this country, when they come to know all there is of it will crown William McKinley with honor for what he did not do, as they will crown him with double honor for what he has done. [Enthusiastic applause.]

The War Up to Date.

"It is not misspent time to recapitulate. A Nation without 50,000 guns, without ten rounds of ammunition to the cannon, without one-fourth of ships enough to carry on an aggressive foreign war, springs into action April 23, and June 21 her navy has crushed one of the greatest fleets of Spain. [Long-continued applause.]

"They have raised, organized, equipped, and armed 200,000 of the best men that ever shouldered a musket in defense of their beloved country, bringing them into action as no army ever sprang before from any President [Great cheering.] There are to-day 20,000 of them on the Island of Cuba and sure to win a magnificent victory, [continued cheering,] and 16,000 troops are moving way up into the east to plant and uphold the flag.

"While we are standing here at the end of two months of this war, great transports are carrying your sons to uplift the flag at Manila, headed by gallant sons from Ohio and the other States of the Union, and 150,000 more men are in process of drilling and training ready to go. And behind them, anxious to go, begging to go, are 5,000,000 more able-bodied men, that can be organized if necessary. [Prolonged cheering.]

"We are confronted with some new questions; new questions of National policy. One of them relates to the question of whether or not we will take, hold, and fortify and eternally and with the blessing of God defend the Hawaiian Islands as part of the territory of the United States. We could not go to Manila without incurring the responsibility of practically taking the lives of thousands of our men without stopping at Honolulu and taking them ashore, and we went and accepted the invitation and landed our troops and saluted their flag and hoisted our flag, and while we were doing that there were men in the United States who were doubtful about whether we can acquire territory except by treaty. [Applause.]

"It will be the policy of this Administration to plant the flag of the United States at Hawaii, to occupy it and fortify it, and make it a part of the territory of the United States, and when the war is over we will soon settle the question of what sort of a Government we will have over there. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

"Momentous issues are before us; great questions of politics growing out of the capture—as I believe we shall capture foreign territory—questions that will be new in American politics, questions that will challenge the statesmanshp of the hour; questions that can better be settled by the party that made McKinley President, than by any one party that can be formed in the United States. [Applause.]

"Let us wait. It is not important to settle the status of the Philippine Islands now. It is not important to settle the character of the Government, the stable Government which we promised to Cuba. It is not proper just now to settle the status of Puerto Rico, for we have not got a soldier on the soil of Puerto Rico, but when the times comes you know, and I know, and all the world knows, that William McKinley, backed and supported by the Republicans of this country, backed and supported by the loyal, patriotic sentiment of the Democratic Party of this country, will settle all those questions patriotically, wisely, and from the standpoint of American progress in the career that God has marked for use in the world. (Applause.)

"I make no prognostication except this. I

NEW YORK TROOPS PRAISED

More Colonels Testify to the Thorough Preparation for Service Made by the State.

MASSACHUSETTS QUITE EQUAL

Blankets, Ponchos, and All Articles of Clothing Furnished by the State—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast Feels Gratified.

ALBANY, June 21.—In answer to the multitudinous amount of adverse criticism which has reached the public concerning the condition of the New York State volunteer troops in the field, Gen. Tillinghast to-day gave out some unsolicited letters from the Colonels of the Fifth, Third, First, and Eighth Regiments of New York Volunteers showing the condition of the men under their command. The Adjutant General has already made public similar letters from Col. Greene and Col. Bartlett of the Ninth and Twenty-second Regiments, and considered together it is safe to say that the troops of no other State in the Union went into army camps better equipped or cared for than those from New York State.

Extracts of the letters given out to-day are as follows:

Col. T. H. Barbor, First New York Volunteers, writes:

My command went into camp in very good condition. The uniforms were good and serviceable. The men had provided themselves with good shoes, and the rifles were in good order. The State food was good and bountiful. The men were usually healthy and strong. The United States rations, after being mustered into the service, were ample, and the health of the regiment was excellent, barring the few cases of measles, which isolation and the rigid enforcement of quarantine prevented from spreading, although delaying us from service elsewhere.

This statement is made by Col. Henry Chauncey of the Eighth New York Volunteers:

As to arms and equipments, every one has blankets and ponchos, and all other articles of clothing, belts, haversacks, rifles and bayonets, and the entire mess kit. All of these articles were furnished to us by the State of New York before we left Peekskill, as were also a full supply of buzzacott, complete for the whole regiment. Since arriving here the men have received blue shirts, underclothes, shoes, and socks, as they have asked for them. The quality of all is excellent.

Second, as regards food: The quality of the food furnished is excellent and the quantity is the full amount prescribed by army regulations.

Third, health and general condition is most excellent throughout the regiment. No fall-outs at drills, and they are hardening down in fine shape.

We are proud of our State, and our State has reason to be proud of her soldiers. They are the best drilled, disciplined, equipped, and armed outfits here, and I am sure that all the other Colonels of the New York troops will bear out what I say.

Col. R. E. Leonard, Fifth New York Volunteers, sends the following:

There has been such a persistent misrepresentation in the press about the condition of this regiment that I feel constrained to write a few words on the matter.

In the first place, as regards food, the Government issues all the supply of meat, bread, and coffee. Many Captains are able to give their men all they can eat and yet save one-third of their rations. This one-third is exchanged for vegetables, &c. The health of the command has been excellent, and for some time we were the only regiment in Chickamauga Park without any sick.

Worn-out clothing is being replaced by issue from the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army The clothing we draw is not so fine, but more durable than the State issues.

If I were asked what I had to complain of I could only say that the Government shoes are of poor quality and do not wear. This may be an accident, for the shoes issued to the Ninth New York were of excellent quality, and I do not think there is any discrimination against them. The newspaper reporters invade every camp.

The following is from Col. E. M. Hoffman, Third Regiment, New York Volunteers:

It may be of interest to you to learn the comparative condition of the troops from New York State, and those from other States, and also what is the present condition of the troops from New York. When this regiment left Hempstead it had all the uniforms, equipments, arms &c., which it needed for the men then in the regiment, and sufficient tentings for all its purposes, and upon our arrival here we were the envy of the troops then in camp on account of it.

Most of the other regiments here came from their homes with little or nothing in the way of equipment or uniforms. The only State that I recall now which did as well or better by its troops than did New York, was Massachusetts, whose men came here fully equipped and uniformed. The troops from Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee, and some other States, came here in citizens' clothes and without arms or other equipments.

In the matter of food, we are, of course, issued the army ration, which has been found after years of trial to be sufficient for the men in the field, and our men have plenty to eat at all times.

Gen. Tillinghast was much gratified by these letters.

RESERVE GUARD OF VETERANS.

ALBANY, June 21.—Senator Brush of Brooklyn called on Gov. Black to-day and suggested that the Governor, in his message to the extraordinary session of the Legislature, give that body the power to enact a law creating a State reserve guard of 5,000 men, to be made up of the veterans of of the late civil war residing in this State. There are 36,000 veterans in this State, and many of them are not only able, but also desirous, of serving the State as a reserve guard.

Senator Brush stated that two veteran regiments could be raised in New York City, one in Brooklyn, one in Buffalo, and battalions in Albany, Syracuse, and Rochester. Gov. Black said he would take the matter under consideration, and would advise with the Adjutant General concerning it.

NEW YORKERS AT CAMP THOMAS

Gen. Healy Finds the Pay Rolls Full of Mistakes—Gov. Pingree Arrives.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 21.—The Ninth New York had a musical and smoker last night, and the men enjoyed themselves greatly. Gen. Healy, Paymaster General, of New York, and Col. Sackett of Gov. Black's staff were guests of the Ninth at dinner to-day. On their way they stopped at Gen. Grant's headquarters, and spoke very highly of their camps and appearance of the New York regiments. Gen. Healy and Col. Sackett were guests of the Eighth New York last night They will be with the Fourteenth New York to-morrow. Whenever the General appears in the New York camps the cheers are deafening. The General said it might require over $100,000 to pay the New York troops. Gen. Healy hopes to be present at the field battle manoeuvres of Gen. Grant's division next Saturday morning, in which the Eighth and Fourteenth New York will participate.

Paymaster General Healey and Col. Sanchett arrived yesterday from New York with what they thought were correct pay rolls, but when they came to pay the regiment, Col. Chauncey, in going over the revised rolls, found that they were even worse than the first—men were credited with time who had been dropped from the rolls, and others entitled to pay were not included. Other inaccuracies will make it impossible to pay the men at this time. Col. Wiley of the Fourteenth found the new pay roll for his regiment in even worse condition than that of the Tenth. It was therefore considered necessary to refer the whole matter back to the State Government for revision. In the meantime the unpaid soldiers are very much dispirited.

Gov. Pingree of Michigan and Gen. Chase, Inspector General of his staff, arrived here last night, and were royally received by the Michigan troops. A review was held, and the Governor expressed himself as highly gratified with the general appearance of the men and their camps. The Governor will go from here to other military camps.

Major Ward of the Twelfth New York, is to be married on Thursday next to Mrs. Edith W. Clark of New York City at Lookout Inn. Major Ward is very popular in the Twelfth, and every officer who can get leave will be present. As many of their wives are here, the occasion promises to be a very festive one. The Chaplain of the Second Nebraska left to-day on ten days' leave to attend the National Convention of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, to be held at Asbury Park, N. J. Chaplain Tate is a Past Supreme Master of this order.

Master Mechanics Are Patriotic.

SARATOGA, June 21.—The Master Mechanics' Association of the United States, in annual session here, has contributed $600 for sick soldiers at Chickamauga Park.

ERRORS OF MUSTERING OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—"Have I heard of criticisms because officers from different States have been mustered in on a different basis?" asked Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day. "Have I missed hearing any of them?" He admitted that he had heard several complaints of the kind to which Gen. Howard Carroll yesterday directed attention as bothering the Assistant Surgeons and Adjutants in the New York commands at Camp Alger, who have been mustered in as Lieutenants, while like officers from other States, in the same camp, have been mustered in as Captains, and are receiving the pay of Captains.

"This difference came about," said Gen. Corbin, "in consequence of the varying construction placed by different mustering officers upon the law passed April 26 for the better organization of the line of the army. This law provides that the President may accept the quotas of troops of the States 'as organized,' and when the troops were presented for muster they were taken by most of the mustering officers as they stood in the State organizations. In some States the Assistant Surgeons and Adjutants were Captains, and were sworn in as such; the mustering officer who accepted them in New York seems to have taken them on the regular army basis, and swore them in as Lieutenants."

Gen. Corbin says that the matter has, of course, created dissatisfaction, and dissatisfaction is always to be avoided. It grows too rapidly, and is not easily eradicated. The best way to get rid of the dissatisfaction created by the circumstances described is to obtain a decision of the meaning of the law, and in order to do this the question has been turned over to the Attorney General for his opinion. Gen. Corbin intimated his opinion that the objections heard would be removed by bringing up the few officers lowered by their muster in, instead of lowering those who obtained the higher rank when accepted by the United States.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

First Regiment Volunteer Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel—HARPER H. McCALEB, Texas. Majors—ROBERT A. ROGERS and WILLIAM T. LEVY, Texas. Surgeon, with rank of Major—WILLIAM F. STARLEY, Texas. Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant—HENRY A. INGALLS, Texas. Chaplain—JAMES M. KIRWIN, Texas. Captains—BRYANT K. GOREE, FREDERIC J. COOKE, JUAN S. HART, WILLIAM D. ANDERSON, GRANT R. BENNETT, FRANK A. RYAN, AMOS D. SPARKMAN, ETIENNE DE P. BUJAC, STEPHEN P. ALLEN, EDWIN K. MARRAST, GREEN W. BUTLER, JESSE L. HALL, all of Texas. First Lieutenants—CHARLES F. NEILL, JOSEPH Y. JOHNSON, JOHN O'KEEFFE, BENJAMIN C. REILLY, HORACE BOOTON, CHARLES S. DULIN, JOHN F. MELTON, THOMAS E. BLACKMORE, TAYLOR M. REAGAN, ARTHUR F. SYMES, FRANK D. TOMPKINS, THOMAS N. DEVINE, all of Texas. Second Lieutenants—DAVID C. McCALEB, DUBLE CHUBB, JOSEPH McM. POWER, WILLIAM S. SINCLAIR, GEORGE H. DAKIN, JOHN W. B. SMITH, FRANCIS P. TIERNAN, JOHN S. HOOVER, JOSEPH T. MALONEY, JOHN J. TIERNEY, FREDERICK E. MATLEY, JOHN U. ROGERS, all of Texas.

Third Regiment Volunteer Infantry—Majors—FRANK GORDON and THOMAS S. WYLLY, Georgia. Chaplain—DANIEL H. PARKER, Georgia. Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant—JOSEPH A. GUINN, Georgia. Second Lieutenants—WILLIAM NESBIT, Company A, Eighth United States Infantry; JOHN H. ESTILL, Jr., Georgia.

Sixth Regiment Volunteer Infantry—Surgeon, with rank of Major—FRANK P. ROBINSON, Tennessee.

Eighth Regiment Volunteer Infantry—Chaplain—BENJAMIN W. ARNETT, Jr., Illinois.

Tenth Regiment Volunteer Infantry—Captains—CRANDALL MACKAY, South Carolina; ALBERT J. WOUDE, Louisiana. Second Lieutenant—WINFIELD S. BROWN, Ohio.

First Regiment Volunteer Engineers—Captains—SAMUEL RODMAN and RICHARD ESMOND, New York. First Lieutenants—ALEXANDER DOW, JOSEPH R. HASKIN, FREDERICK R. SLATER, JOHN GRISWOLD LIVINGSTON, ARCHIBALD R. LIVINGSTON, ALLAN A. ROBBINS, SANFORD LOCKWOOD CLUETT, all of New York; WILLIAM ROBINSON MOLINARD, and JAMES ELLIOTT HEWES, Maryland. Second Lieutenants — JOHN GEORGE MORGAN, Pennsylvania; MATTHEW MAURY CORBIN and DANIEL GREEN MORTON, Maryland; LOUIS BIERLY HAMILTON and WILLIAM HOPKINS, District of Columbia.

Second Regiment Volunteer Engineers—First Lieutenant—ROBERT STEWART BROOKS, New Jersey.

Tenth Regiment Volunteer Infantry—Captain—CHARLES L. BEATTY, District of Columbia.

Third Regiment Volunteer Engineers—Captains—LEWIS H. SLATTAIR, Florida. First Lieutenant—MICHAEL S. MURRAY, Commissary Sergeant, United States Army. Second Lieutenant—WILLIAM D. PASCO, Florida. Brigade Surgeon, with rank of Major—ERNEST TAYLOR TAPPEY, Michigan.

Additional Paymasters—FREDERIC C. LORD, Nevada; JOHN C. KRAUSE, Ohio; HENRY J. MAY, Ohio; EDWARD A. BIGELOW, Illinois; WEBSTER C. WEISS, Pennsylvania, (nomination Webster C. Wise of Pennsylvania withdrawn;) JOHN R. LYNCH, Mississippi.

Chief Quartermaster, with rank of Major—OTTO H. FALK, Wisconsin, (to correct former nomination of Otto Falk.)

TROOPS SUPPLIED AT TAMPA.

No Complaint of a Lack of Provisions Since the Departure of Gen. Shafter's Force.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The report of the special army board appointed to investigate the causes of and responsibility for the congestion of traffic at Tampa, about which Gen. Miles found it necessary to complain to the Secretary of War, is awaited here with intense interest. Secretary of War Alger said to-day that the report had not yet been received from the board.

War Department officials outside of those directly involved in the investigation regard it as having much more importance than the mere fixing of the responsibility for the state of affairs which caused such comment at Tampa. The investigation, if properly made and fully reported, these officials say, will be an invaluable guide for the future movements of troops under similar circumstances, and will afford the means of avoiding the same mistakes in the embarkation of the greater expeditions to Puerto Rico and Havana, which are to come later.

Since the departure of the Shafter expedition there has been a notable decrease in the complaints about the food and of a lack of clothing and equipment for the volunteers from the concentration camps. The strain seems to be over, and reports from all the camps are decidedly more cheerful. The officials of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments feel that the crush, confusion, and complaints of the first few weeks were to a large extent unavoidable from the sudden expansion from a peace to a war basis of a country with a small permanent military establishment, but they point to the present situation, when the quickly created army of nearly 200,000 men is practically equipped, clothed, and provisioned for the field as the fairer test of the department's efficiency.

Tampa Regiments Inspected.

TAMPA, June 21.—The Sixty-ninth New York, First and Fifth Ohio, First Florida, Second Georgia, Thirty-second Michigan, and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Regiments were inspected to-day and were found in excellent condition The regiments are rapidly recruiting up to their limit.

AT CAMP VOORHEES.

Forty New Recruits Mustered In—Many Applicants Rejected—Another Regiment to be Formed.

SEA GIRT, June 21.—There are now nearly 800 recruits for the First, Second, and Third New Jersey Regiments in camp, and the entire quota for these organizations will be here by to-morrow evening. No new recruits were received to-day. Adjt. Gen. William S. Stryker, the post commandant, expects to forward the men, fully equipped, to their regiments at the end of the week.

Drs. Schlichter and Keefe, the Government examining officers, examined seventy-two recruits to-day, and of this number nearly half were rejected. About 5 per cent. of those examined are being rejected owing to bad eyesight. Capt. Buttler and Capt. Gilmore, the regular army mustering officers, mustered in forty recruits during the day.

Gov. Voorhees was in Washington yesterday, but returned to camp this evening. While in Washington Gov. Voorhees secured a promise from the officials of the War Department that the $125,000 due to the State from the Government for expenses in connection with the volunteers will be forthcoming within a few days.

Under the second call for troops, New Jersey has been asked to furnish one regiment of infantry, and Gov. Voorhees will probably issue his proclamation calling for volunteers this week. The new regiment, in all probability, will be made up of one battalion from Jersey City, one from Trenton, and one from Camden.

First Lieut. Wirt Robinson of Battery L, Fourth United States Artillery, who was sent to Camp Voorhees yesterday to take charge of the Commissary Department in behalf of the Government, spent one night in camp, and this morning was ordered to the camp at Harrisburg, Penn. Lieut. Robinson was yesterday nominated by President McKinley to be an Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers. He was until recently instructor in military tactics at Harvard.

THE FIRST NEGRO COLONEL.

John R. Marshall of Chicago to Enjoy That Distinction.

CHICAGO, June 21.—John R. Marshall, who will enjoy the distinction of being the first negro to wear a Colonel's uniform in the United States Army, as the commander of the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Regiment, now mustering has been employed for five years as clerk in the tax-redemption department of the County Clerk's office. He was born a slave at Alexandria, Va., in 1859, and has been through some exciting and unusual experiences.

Col. Marshall is credited with being proficient in military tactics. While he does not talk boastfully, he does not hesitate to say that he will not take a back seat for any one in battalion or regimental drill. He received his first military training in 1874, when he graduated with high honors from a school at Alexandria, and received a free course in a State military academy at Hampton on account of superiority in scholarship.

Collegians Going to the War.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Twenty students from Lafayette College to-day came to this city from Easton, Penn., and enlisted in the Volunteer Engineer Regiment being recruited here. Collegians are still enlisting in Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteers, now at Newport News, commanded by Capt. Barclay H. Warburton of this city. Twenty-two recruits, representing Yale, Princeton, Lafayette, Lehigh, Pennsylvania, Bucknell, and other educational institutions, were started south last night to join that Philadelphia command of collegian artillerists.

Practice March at Camp Alger.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Sixty-fifth New York, Seventh Ohio, and First New Jersey Regiments arrived at Camp Alger to-day after staying over night across the river on a practice march. They were attacked on their way back by the First New York Cavalry, which captured several wagons.

THE NEW DUCK UNIFORMS.

Models of Lightness and Smartness—30,000 to be Delivered to the Army Within a Fortnight.

The first uniforms of the new style recently adopted by the War Department for the use of our troops in the tropics have been completed and were placed on exhibition yesterday in the windows of the manufacturers, Bierman, Heidelberg & Co., at Broadway and Chambers Street where they attracted considerable attention. Thirty thousand of these uniforms are now being made and will be delivered to the army within fifteen days, and this number will be supplemented until the armies in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines are supplied.

It was the general impression of those who viewed the amples yesterday that if our soldiers can only succeed in drawing a uniform that fits they will not only be comfortably clad, but will present quite a handsome appearance. The present contract calls for 24,000 uniforms for the infantry, 4,000 for the cavalry, and 2,000 for the artillery. The uniforms are made of brown duck, woven of a special yarn. The jackets are fashioned after the English hunting jackets with fatigue pockets and backs and wide belts which are detachable. They are single breasted with five buttons, and have two large pockets on each side protected by buttoned flaps. In these pockets where a hunter with a similar suit could carry a brace of birds the soldier can if necessary carry a day's rations. Cords, shoulder straps, and pocket flaps are of the color required to designate the arm of the service to which the wearer belongs—blue for the infantry, yellow for the cavalry, and red for the artillery.

The style of the uniform, while adapted in part from the uniform of the English army in Egypt, combines many improved features in construction and is more graceful in appearance than any uniform worn by European troops in the tropics, while the material is absolutely unique. An idea of the lightness of the uniforms may be gained from the fact that cordaroy, duck used in the trade varies in weight from eight to twelve ounces to the yard while the material in the uniforms weighs only six and a half ounces to the yard. The seams are extra lapped and stayed on both sides, insuring the garments retaining their shape. The material is steam shrunk so that the wearers may wash their uniforms at any time and be able to get into them afterward.

THE FIRST ENGINEER REGIMENT

Second Detachment of Twenty-three Recruits Sent to Camp Townsend.

The second detachment of men for the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, left the Grand Central Station at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Camp Townsend in charge of Quartermaster Hough. Those who went were L. H. Ireland, topographer; John Gerdes, boatman; James R. Foster, railroad man; G. W. Marsh, topographer; H. C. Judson, topographer; Charles Bleakely, lineman; Emil G. Jonas, lineman; M. J. Calvé, explosive expert; Thomas W. Mason, mechanic; Martin Schwerin, railroad man; A. S. Downey, topographer; A. F. Philip, contractor's man; Edward W. Ganly, carpenter; George E. Waesche, topographer; John Bülek, Jr., dock builder; Thomas L. Reilly, contractor's man; William Pospisil, contractor's man; James Hooper, mason; D. H. Dixon, topographer; Chauncey Eldridge, railroad man; George M. Bull, topographer; E. M. Miles, topographer, and P. Reinhardt, cook.

Recruiting and examining by surgeons is still actively going on at the headquarters of the regiment, 335 Broadway. Up to the closing hour yesterday 277 men had been examined, out of which the recruiting officers had accepted 173, and of this number the doctors had finally taken 136. Detachments will go into camp every day until the battalion of 356 forming here is completed.

Col. Griffin received word yesterday that Boston would send thirty men to the camp to-day, and Philadelphia a like number. He said the equipment was arriving regularly, and that the men would be fed by a caterer in the camp mess hall. He added that he expected the regiment would soon be ordered either wholly or in part to the front. Second-class privates, laborers, and handy men are particularly wanted now.

Capt. W. Maxon, N. G. N. J., Resigns.

Capt. William Maxon of Company A, Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., Jersey City, sent his resignation to Col. Robert G. Smith yesterday. He gave as his reason for the step the pressure of business, but his friends say he resigned because the Fourth Regiment was not ordered out. Major Henry Lohman said that within the past ten days five men of the regiment had enlisted in the regular army, and were now at Tampa, Fla.

INSURANCE FOR SOLDIERS.

A Bill Introduced Intended to Do Away with Pensions.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Representative Gardner of New Jersey has introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint a Board of Fire Insurance Commissioners at a salary of $4,000 a year to adopt rules and regulations for a military and naval life and accident insurance for the military and marine forces of the Government, providing the amount to be paid them on loss of life or injury in service, which shall be in lieu of all claims for pensions from the men or their representatives. These regulations are to be reported to Congress as early as possible, and $30,000 is appropriated for the work of the board.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

OBJECTIONS TO HAWAII

Opponents to Annexation Have the Floor in the Senate and Present Arguments.

DECLARE AGAINST IMPERIALISM

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) Presented a Statement from the Japanese Minister Which Caused a Sensation Among Senators.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Almost immediately after the Senate convened to-day the resolution for the annexation of Hawaii was laid before it. Pending its consideration, Mr. ROACH, (Dem., N. D.,) who had been quoted in a Washington paper as favorable to the annexation of Hawaii, rose to a question of personal privilege. He said he had not made the statement attributed to him, and, as a matter of fact, was opposed, and always had been, to the annexation of Hawaii.

Mr. MITCHELL (Dem., Wis.,) delivered a speech in opposition to annexation. In the course of his address he declared that the Nation just now was shorn of its judgment. The effort to establish our Government in the Far East and the adoption of a policy of imperialism was evidence of that. He thought the seizure of Hawaii would remove all doubt as to our land-grabbing intentions.

He declared that the annexation project was a clumsy cover for the sugar magnates, from around the edges of which the saccharine juice dripped to the advantage of all who cared to avail themselves of it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Mitchell's speech Mr. WHITE, (Dem., Cal.,) the leader of the opponents of annexation, took the floor.

A call for a quorum by Mr. JONES (Dem., Ark.,) developed the presence of sixty-one Senators.

Mr. WHITE, in beginning, maintained that the question pending was not only of vital importance, but the issues presented with it deserved and ought to have the careful consideration of all. Some, he thought, had been carried away by the excitement of the moment, and had been swept along by existing conditions. "But," said he, "if this body is impotent carefully to consider this question, it has failed of its purpose, it has responded not to the idea of the framers of the Constitution."

Mr. WHITE ventured the opinion that it would not hasten consideration of the Hawaiian question that, in the Senate, no reasons were to be assigned for action upon it. He declared that while territory had been acquired by treaty, in no case had territory been acquired by such a monstrous piece of "folly and contradiction" as was the pending resolution. The resolution, he said, declared there had been a cession which Congress was to "accept, ratify, and confirm." He demanded to know what cession had been made, and what lawyer in the Senate would state that there had been a cession. He maintained there had been no cession, as there could not have been without the concurrence of both parties.

Cession of Hawaii Not Complete.

"I would be ashamed of this Senate," declared Mr. WHITE, "if it should pass the pending resolution containing such a contradiction of terms; I would be ashamed of the Senate if it should adopt a declaration of a cession that had never existed as a fact."

He then entered upon an extended discussion of the annexation of Texas, quoting from authorities on Constitutioal law and from the speeches delivered in Congress upon that question.

Referring to the possibility of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by Executive action, Mr. WHITE contended that the Executive would be justified in taking possession of foreign territory only as an act of war and only from the enemy. Mr. WHITE gave some attention to the possibility of the Hawaiian Islands becoming a State of the Union in case of their acquisition, and congratulated the country upon the fact that no one had been found to contend for this right. He characterized the conditions on the island as "a heterogenous compound of manifest inefficiency."

He contended that there were other questions than the annexation of Hawaii involved in the present discussion. He referred to the assertion that the American flag when once unfurled in a country could not be taken down, and said whether this was true must depend upon the circumstances under which it was raised. It must depend upon whether it is justly or unjustly raised. If planted as a result of unjustified invasion and in a spirit of conquest and of rapine and murder, it could not be maintained, but if planted on foreign soil under proper and patriotic circumstances it must be maintained there, if to do so should cost the country its greatest strength, its most powerful effort, and the best blood of the Nation.

Mr. WHITE referred among other things an elucidation of the Monroe doctrine, and then said: "In this mad race for power, in this mad race for conquest of territory, let us consider most carefully the doctrine of Monroe. It is idle for Senators to say we must extend our dominion all over the world. In enunciating the Monroe doctrine we declared we desired no interference of European powers with affairs in this hemisphere, but by those who framed that doctrine it was in contemplation that we ourselves had no intention to interfere with the territorial possessions outside of this hemisphere.

"The acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands would be the entering wedge of that imperialistic policy which is as foreign to the purposes in view when this Government was organized as are the purposes of the most despotic Government on earth to our system."

Japanese Minister's Objections.

In the course of his speech, Mr. WHITE had read by the Clerk a protest of the Japanese Minister to this country against the arguments and conclusions of the Foreign Relations Committee as presented in its report on the Hawaiian treaty. The particular object of the Minister's criticisms was the statements of the committee concerning the purpose of the Japanese Government to interfere in Hawaiian affairs. As the Clerk was about completing the reading of the document, Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ala.,) rose and indignantly commented upon such a criticism of the Senate Committee. He declared that no foreign Minister had any right to send to the Senate such an attack upon Senators.

Mr. WHITE said the Minister had not sent the document to the Senate. He had brought it himself and had adopted it as his own.

"Is it an official paper?" inquired Mr. MORGAN.

"It has been filed," replied Mr. WHITE. "I have presented it here and have used it as a part of my remarks. It is apposite and relevant to the conclusions of the Committee on Foreign Relations."

"Is it an official paper?" persisted Mr. MORGAN. "I ask for information."

Mr. WHITE declined to say whether or not it was official.

"If it is an official document filed by the Japanese Minister to this country," declared Mr. MORGAN, "it is a very serious and very outrageous assault upon the privileges of the Senate."

Mr. WHITE said there was nothing mysterious about the paper, and it did not infringe upon the rights of the Senate.

"I am calling the report of the committee into question and criticising it, as I have a right to do. If it is not a copy of an authentic document, the argument is good, and I adopt it."

"I do not object," said Mr. MORGAN, "to the Senator making use of any material he desires. I do object to what I consider the wrong of the Department of State in receiving such a document as that, if it be an official paper."

"I do not say the document was certified to by the Japanese Minister," said Mr. WHITE, "but I have understood that it was filed."

"With the Secretary of State?" again inquired Mr. MORGAN.

"I have said all I care to say about it," replied Mr. WHITE.

"Well, what I complain of," continued Mr. MORGAN, "is that the Secretary of State should permit to be filed in his office a paper imputing to a committee of this body ignorance at least, and perhaps worse—prevarication. I regret we have come upon a time when other departments of the Government will permit such criticisms, which is incisive if not outrageous, upon the Senate of the United States."

At 4:30 P. M. the Hawaiian resolution was laid aside, Mr. WHITE having spoken for three and a half hours and not having concluded

PAY FOR CONFEDERATE INVASION.

Claims Advanced Before Congress for Damages of Civil War.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—After passing several bills of minor importance to-day the House, in Committee of the Whole, considered, without disposing of, a bill to refer to the Court of Claims certain claims of persons for property taken or destroyed by the Confederate invasions into the southern counties of Pennsylvania. The bill brought on a long debate, in which it was vigorously advocated and opposed.

The measure related to property in the border counties of York, Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Radford, Somerset, and Perry, Pennsylvania. Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) supported the bill, on the ground that every person believing he has a claim against the Government should be allowed the privilege of having its validity determined, and Mr. Mahon, (Rep., Penn.,) in addition to the foregoing, supported the bill incidentally, on the ground that the people in the counties named should be recompensed quickly for losses incident to Confederate invasions.

The opponents of the bill candidly declared their opposition upon the ground that the bill suggested a proposition so monstrous as to deserve no consideration.

"There is no legal claim, there is no equitable claim, there is no just claim," declaimed Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) and proceeding in line with Mr. Moody, he declared the recognition of the principle advocated by Mr. Mahon would lead to the filing and payment of claims from Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, and all other States in which the Confederate forces entered.

SOUTHERN BOOK CONCERN CLAIM.

Methodist Agents May Be Prosecuted for Immorality.

MACON, Ga., June 21.—Interviews with prominent members of the Macon Conference of the Southern Methodist Church develop the fact that unless prior action be taken, this conference will institute church proceedings against Messrs. Barbee and Smith, agents of the Book Concern, on the ground of immorality in the matter of the war claim appropriation recently made by Congress

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The following fourth-class Postmasters for New York offices were appointed to-day: Central Islip, George H. Hubbs; Kirkville, H. H. Brown; Oran, R. D. Boyd.

TURKEY'S FRONTIER TROUBLES.

Legation in Washington Blames the Christians for Them.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—In reference to certain published statements, the Turkish Legation makes the following declaration:

"The frequent murders and pillages, committed by Christians of Berana, under the instigation of Montenegrins, having exasperated the Mussulman population of the district and having forced them into reprisals, some altercations and disorders have occurred, and during these disturbances a number of huts of villagers have been destroyed. Turkish troops sent immediately in sufficient numbers to the spot at once restored order.

"His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, in his feeling of grace and paternal solicitude toward his subjects without distinction of race or religion, has magnanimously accorded full and complete amnesty to the persons implicated in this affair, and generously ordered the rebuilding of the destroyed huts and the reinstallation into their old homes of the Christian inhabitants who had crossed over to Montenegro.

"A Turkish General has been ordered to make an inquiry into this affair, and a Montenegrin delegate has been appointed to join and assist him in order to investigate whether there was any fault on the part of Turkish or Montenegrin officials."

British Embassy's Outing.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, was at the State Department to-day, and gave notice that the embassy would be removed from the Summer to Pequot, near New London, Conn. The shift will be made next Saturday, and the Ambassador and his staff will be away about three months.

SAILORS FOR THE BUFFALO.

Desired that They Shall Be Recruited from the Lake Region.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Commander Joseph N. Hemphill, who will soon take command of the cruiser Buffalo, formerly the Nichtheroy, seems likely to have a crew of lake sailors, or, at least, a crew from the lake region. Lieut. Logan, who is to be attached to the Buffalo, is about to go on a recruiting trip to make up the complement of the Buffalo, and it has occurred to the Navy Department that it may be possible to secure good men and men who will be interested in the vessel for her name as well as in the country's cause, in the City of Buffalo or thereabout. "The men who have served on lake vessels," says Commander Hemphill, "are a hardy lot, accustomed to pretty rough weather," and he has not heard that they do not make as good sailors as the men from the coast who have followed the water to gain a livelihood.

The service on the Buffalo will be more attractive, it is believed, because she is a vessel capable of doing some good fighting, and will not be used merely for scouting and transport. The complement of the Buffalo is about 300 men, and as that is a pretty large number to expect to get from one city, it may be necessary, if the recruiting in Buffalo should be slow, to open offices in Cleveland, Detroit, and other towns, to give them a chance to share in the renown of the ship.

Work on the cruiser Buffalo, formerly the Nichtheroy, is progressing favorably at the pier at the foot of East Eighteenth Street, and the vessel will soon be ready to go to Newport News to receive her armor and armament. Charles R. Flint, who negotiated the purchase of the Buffalo from the Brazilian Government for the United States Government, made the following statement yesterday afternoon:

"The report that work on the Buffalo has been suspended and that she will probably be rejected by the Government is entirely untrue, and seems to emanate from unfriendly sources. The fact is, that the vessel was inspected thoroughly before she was purchased and accepted. She was reinspected on her arrival here and found to be in an excellent condition except as to her boiler tubes. These are being put in now, and the work will probably be finished in a week or ten days."

LIEUTENANT GENERAL FAVORED

House Committee on Military Affairs Would Revive the Grade.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day agreed on and favorably reported a joint resolution reviving the grade of Lieutenant General in the army It authorizes the President, whenever he deems it expedient, to appoint a Lieutenant General, to be selected from those officers in the military service distinguished for courage, skill, and ability, the limitation in the bill as to choice from officers "not below the grade of Major General" being stricken out by the committee. The committee disclaims any idea of having any single military commander in view, and assert the object is to permit the selection by the President to command the armies of the United States of one who should have higher rank than any other officer, as essential to efficiency of management.

While Major General Miles has frequently been urged for a Lieutenant Generalship, the members of the committee claim that his name is no more than a suggestion, and that the resolution leaves it open to the President whom he shall appoint, the appointee, however, being subject to confirmation by the Senate. It was pointed out to-day by a ranking member of the committee that if there should be a battle at Santiago, for instance, in which Gen. Shafter should figure and should perform some heroic work, he would stand a fair show for the coveted rank, and so with other commanding officers on whose career the selection might depend.

The committee also favorably reported to the House the bill giving the Adjutant General of the army, a post now held by Gen. Corbin, the rank, pay, and allowances of a Major General.

Hunyadi János
Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

The SILVERWARE SALE

A rare opportunity to buy Silver for the country.

We have the distinction of being the largest Silverware Manufacturer in the world: making a special grade of heavy plate, famous for its durability and high artistic qualities.

We have a Special Sale of Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., at this time First, because we want the people to learn the difference between ordinary quality and the Meriden Silver Plate that Wears. Second, to advertise our Silverware.

The Sale will continue for a limited period, while our stock lasts, at the following prices:

SPOONS

Tea	per set	$0.75
Table	per set	1.50
Dessert	per set	1.35
Coffee	per set	.70
Orange	per set	1.20
Coffee, gilt	per set	1.25
Ice	each	.75
Berry	each	.75
Berry, gilt	each	.85
Horse Radish	each	.25
Bon Bon	each	.30
Tea Caddy	each	.25

FORKS

Medium	per set	$1.50
Dessert	per set	1.35
Oyster	per set	1.00
Oyster, LXV	per set	1.15
Fish	each	1.15
Asparagus	each	1.30
Lettuce	each	.55
Sardine	each	.30
Pickle, short	each	.20

KNIVES

Table or Dinner; per set, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $1.90, $2.00, $3.00,		$3.50
Breakfast or Dessert; per set, $1.40, $1.65, $1.75, $2.00,		$3.00
Fish	each	1.15
Pie	each	.80
Butter	each	.30
Butter Kns., Ind'l	the set	1.35
Grape Shears		1.45
Grape Shears		1.60

LADLES

Cream	each	$0.40
Gravy	each	.50
Oyster	each	1.05
Soup	each	1.30

FANCY PIECES

Sardine Tongs	each	$0.75
Sugar Tongs, small	each	.50
Bon Bon Tongs	each	.30
Salad Set (2)	each	1.75
Lobster Claw	each	.20
Sugar Shells	each	.25

The Meriden Company

Electro Gold and Silver Plate

Madison Square 208 Fifth Avenue

ALLEGED AMERICAN SPY.

He Is Sought for by Spaniards on a Steamer Unknown Here.

CORUNNA, June 21.—The Spanish Commandant here has taken measures to arrest an alleged American spy, who arrived here on the British steamer Hornac. Up to the present the Commandant has been unable to find the man he is looking for, but the latter is believed to be hidden on board.

The identity of the British steamer Hornac cannot be established by reference to the different maritime registers available here.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:29	Sun

The Wanamaker Store

The Great Event of the Bicycle Season

Duquesne Bicycles are Reduced to Twenty-five Dollars

PROMINENT in our collection of Nine Great Bicycle Trade Marks is the Duquesne. The price in 1897 was $100. The 1898 models were an improvement in details, and the superiority of construction was fully maintained. We control the distribution of these wheels for New York, Philadelphia and vicinage, and have not until to-day sold one of them for less than $50.

There is not a weakness at any point—they are thoroughly up to date, and in all the country there has not been a better wheel at the regular price, $50. We desire, however, to reduce the variety of Bicycles in our great stock, and, having secured the consent of the Duquesne Manufacturing Co., we to-day reduce them to

Twenty-five Dollars

The assortment is complete. Men's in 22, 24 and 26-inch frames. Women's, 20 and 22-inch frames. The $25 price gives a choice of either form in either size.

This offer opens with three hundred and fifty Bicycles, ready for delivery this morning. They should sell quickly.

We make the assertion without fear of intelligent contradiction that wheels of equal quality to the Duquesne have never heretofore been offered at

Twenty-five Dollars

The Bicycle Store is on the fifth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

REVOLT AGAINST BREWERS

Retail Liquor Men Will Not Pay the Extra $1 on a Barrel of Beer.

THINK 25 CENTS ENOUGH

The Brewers Argue that the Consumer Should Pay the Government Tax and Characterize the Attitude of the Retailers as Absurd.

The attempt of the Brewers' Association of this city to compel the retail liquor dealers to pay the entire war tax of $1 additional on each barrel of beer has excited an open revolt. Nearly 150 members of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association of New York met in the Lexington Avenue Assembly Rooms yesterday afternoon and voted not to accede to the brewers' demand, but offered to pay their "just proportion" of the increase in the tax, and that proportion, in their opinion, ought not to exceed 25 cents per barrel.

Most of the men who attended yesterday's meeting are large retail sellers of beer. They represent local associations in thirty-nine districts in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Peter McGinn, President of the association, presided, and August Koehler, President of the National Association, and P. H. Nolan, the National organizer, took an active part in the proceedings. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed as follows: B. T. Kearns, Chairman; Luer Immen, Secretary; Frank G. Rinn, Hugh Dolan, and Peter Seery. This committee prepared a concise report which was adopted after a protracted discussion. The preamble described the meeting as having been called to take action in reference to the arbitrary and unpatriotic action of the brewers in demanding from the retail dealers the payment of $1 per barrel additional tax on beer levied by the Government for war purposes, while they, the brewers, are obliged to pay only 85 cents, thereby not only imposing upon the retailers the legal demands of the Government, but themselves making an additional profit of 15 cents per barrel at the expense of the retailers, this sum representing the rebate under the new law.

The resolutions protested "most earnestly" against this policy of the brewers, and declared as follows:

Resolved, That we, as patriotic and loyal citizens, realizing the necessity of an increased revenue at this time, are willing to bear a just proportion of said tax, which should not exceed 25 cents per barrel.

Resolved, That this association shall issue a circular letter calling upon the dealers to refuse to pay the amount asked by the brewers, and in return demand that they demonstrate their patriotism and sense of fair play by assuming their just share of the tax, as requested by this organization.

Further Resolved, That the National and State associations be requested to immediately notify the local associations throughout the State and country to call meetings in their respective localities for the purpose of taking such action as will conform with these resolutions.

Mr. Nolan said that the membership of the National Association of Liquor Dealers was about 138,000. The Committee on Resolutions was directed to confer with representatives of the Brewers' Association and report at a meeting to be held in the Lexington Avenue Assembly Rooms next Tuesday afternoon.

The Brewers' Side.

Charles J. Warner, Secretary of the Brewers' Exchange, in East Fifteenth Street, said yesterday:

"Under present conditions the brewers cannot afford to make the concession that the retail liquor dealers ask, and the retailers are not obliged to stand this extra tax themselves. They need only exercise a little business sense in regulating their measure trade in order to place the extra cost with the consumers where it properly belongs. There is no mercantile business in which the dealer would expect to pocket a loss because circumstances beyond his control caused an advance in the cost of his staple commodities. He would naturally put the increase on the consumer. The grocer does that in the matter of tea and coffee, and the baker does it when the price of flour goes up.

"The position taken by the retail liquor dealers in this matter is nonsensical on the face of it. The brewers are selling beer as cheaply as they can afford. People who think that the brewers should stand all or a part of the loss on an occasion of this kind do not take into consideration the immense amount of capital which the brewers have invested, much of which is unproductive.

"Let each retail dealer adjust his sales of 'pints' to meet the requirements of the changed conditions, and there need be no trouble. The additional cost to the consumer will scarcely be felt. The price of beer is being raised in other cities throughout the country. Why not here? It was the general sentiment of the National brewers' convention at Atlantic City last week that the consumers, and not the producers, of beer should pay this war tax. Delegates from Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Rochester, and other cities voted in favor of this policy, consequently if the retail dealers expect to obtain sympathy from out-of-town brewers they are likely to be disappointed."

The Retailers' Notice.

Mr. Warner called attention to the fact that a notice printed in large type had been widely circulated with the sanction of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, to the following effect.

"On account of the additional war tax on beer, on and after Monday, June 20, 1898, the price of beer will be 15 cents per pint."

"That notice does not look as if the retailers really expected to pay the increased tax out of their own pockets," added Mr. Warner.

Some of the retail liquor dealers who attended yesterday's meeting said that, although the notice of an advance in the price of "pints" had been posted in nearly all of the saloons, it was not practicable to carry it out in all localities. The poorer class of people could not pay the increase, and there would always be some saloon keeper who would sell them beer at the old price in order to keep their trade. A suggestion to diminish the quantity of the "pints" was received with considerable favor.

Under the existing method of measurement by guess a "pint" of beer, sold for 10 cents, is, as a rule, about a quart and a half. Since this war-tax question has arisen, a little weighing apparatus has been introduced for the use of retail liquor dealers which will enable a bartender to measure out an exact quantity of beer. Two ordinary glasses of beer weigh one pound, and the idea of making two pounds or two pounds and a half constitute a ten-cent "pint" was suggested as being a satisfactory solution of the measure-trade problem. The retailer, it is admitted, could sell such a "pint" at a profit, and the consumer would not be expected to protest against a plan that gave him four or five glasses of beer, good measure, for ten cents.

New Jersey Brewers Protest.

NEWARK, N. J., June 21.—A meeting of saloon keepers was held here this afternoon to protest against the action of the brewers in obliging the saloon keepers to bear the entire burden of the war tax on beer. Speeches were made in which the brewers were denounced for adding $1 to the cost of each barrel of beer when at most it should have been only 85 cents. A committee was appointed to confer with the brewers in an endeavor to effect a compromise. It was resolved that in case the brewers in the pool all stood firm the saloon keepers would transfer their trade to brewers not in the pool who were willing to share the tax. The men who met to-day are independent of the brewers, owning their own saloons and licenses.

WAR REVENUE TAX PHASES.

Appointments of New Inspectors for "Temporary Service" Without Civil Service Competition.

Under instructions from Commissioner N. B. Scott of the United States Internal Revenue Bureau, Ferdinand Eidman, Collector for the Third District, in this city, has selected fifteen additional Inspectors for "temporary service" in executing the provisions of the War Revenue bill. These men went to work yesterday, under the guidance of the experienced Inspectors, and for the next two or three weeks they will be engaged in taking inventories of the stocks of beer and ale which retail liquor dealers in this city have on hand. Although the new Inspectors are in the $1,200 a year class, they were appointed without regard to the civil service law on the ground that they are engaged for temporary service in an emergency. Their appointments are yet to be confirmed in Washington, after which their names will be made public.

Chief Deputy Collector Sparks said that the fifteen new men were selected by the Collector from the different wards of the city. In a certain sense, he said, the appointments were political, and he presumed that the men were all Republicans. They had been selected on recommendations of citizens.

Commenting on the news from Washington that Secretary Gage had reported to Congress that it would be impossible to print the tax stamps required by the provisions of Schedules A and B by July 1, and had recommended that the operation of those two sections be deferred until July 15, Deputy Collector Sparks said that in his opinion that was the only way out of an embarrassing dilemma.

"I have doubted from the first the capability of the Treasury Department to get all of the complicated machinery of the new war tax at work by July 1," he said. "There is too much work for our limited force of workers to handle within the time specified. We have already been overwhelmed with the new features of the tax law applying to beer, ale, tobacco, and cigars, and if our force is compelled to shoulder the burden of the large number of new taxes that must be looked after on July 1 confusion is inevitable. It will be a boon to all parties concerned if the operation of Schedules A and B can lawfully be deferred until the middle of next month."

Schedule A embraces the provisions for taxing bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness, shares of stock, agreements to sell, memoranda of sales, deliveries or transfers of stock, bank checks, drafts, certificates of deposit, bills of exchange, both inland and foreign; letters of credit, receipts, &c.; money orders, telephone messages, bonds of indemnity, certificates of profits, all certificates issued by Port Wardens or marine surveyors, charter party contracts, brokers' notes or memoranda of sales, deeds, leases, mortgages, telegraph dispatches, Custom House entries, manifests, life and fire insurance policies, steamship passage tickets, powers of attorney or proxies, protests, and warehouse receipts.

Schedule B includes medicinal proprietary articles, perfumery, cosmetics, and other similar articles; chewing gum, sparkling and other wines.

Numerous large packages from Washington, containing the return and inventory blanks for tobacco and cigars, reached the local internal revenue officers yesterday, and the blanks were sent out to the dealers as rapidly as possible.

George D. Harrison, the New York manager of the Hartford Life Insurance Company, said yesterday that the Internal Revenue stamp tax on life insurance policies was likely to cause little confusion among the companies, so far as the use of the stamp was concerned. There would, he said, be only a slight loss from stamps on policies which are returned "not wanted," except among such companies as conducted their business at high pressure. There could, however, be no provision for the redemption of such stamps by the Government, which would not open the door to fraud, in some slight measure, at any rate.

A local political quarrel has already been started in Brooklyn in consequence of Internal Revenue Collector Moore's appointment of additional Deputies and Inspectors without regard to the wishes of the Republican organization in that borough. Collector Moore put sixteen new men to work under authority from the Internal Revenue Bureau in Washington. The appointments were made for "temporary service," and were not open to competition. Several telegrams were sent to Washington yesterday by Brooklyn politicians protesting against Collector Moore's appointments and requesting that they be not confirmed. Moore's critics say that at a conference held in Washington last Friday, it was decided that the places to be filled should be divided among Congressmen Belford, Hurley, Fischer, Bennett, and Howe, giving each three places, and allowing the organization to name the sixteenth man. They claim that President McKinley and Senator Platt agreed to this scheme, and that Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott said he would not approve any nomination that was not made by the five Congressmen.

The Congressmen, so the story goes, made up a list of the men they wanted to have appointed and gave it to Moore. The Collector paid no attention to it, and made his own appointments. The Congressmen, it is said, intend to make trouble for Moore, who was one of the men who fought Walter B. Atterbury and the Platt organization at the recent primaries in Brooklyn.

TAX STAMPS NOT READY.

Secretary Gage Does Not Want the Law to Go Into Effect Before July 15.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent a recommendation to Congress that the time when the revenue law regarding the use of adhesive stamps be postponed from July 1 to July 15, and also that the rate of discount on purchases of $100 worth be increased from 1 to 3 per cent. It is found that the stamps cannot be distributed throughout the country by the time it was intended originally to have the law go into effect.

The 1 per cent. commission is also considered too low to induce banks and others to handle the stamps. During the civil war the commission was 5 per cent., and the result was that great quantities were paid for in advance with no loss to the Government. It is felt that the same results can be obtained at 3 per cent. discount.

The Senate Committee on Finance to-day considered the postponement of the date in connection with the Supplemental War Revenue bill, of which it is properly an amendment.

The committee, after considering the matter at some length, referred the bill to a sub-committee with power to act. This subcommittee consists of Senators Allison, Aldrich, and Jones. They sent for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and after a conference decided to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the bill, and the request for the extension of time.

THE WAR BOND ISSUE.

Falling Off in Direct Subscription at the Sub-Treasury.

There was yesterday a decided falling off in the direct subscription to the war loan at the New York Sub-Treasury. As Cashier Muhleman put it: "It has been an easy day, and we have not yet reached the receipt numbered 4,000."

It was learned yesterday from a semi-official source that the highest in number of the receipts for the new threes of $500 and less does not necessarily mean that the receipts have been issued seriatim from No. 1 up. In other words, the existence of Receipt No. 400 would not determine that number of popular subscriptions at the local Sub-Treasury. It leaked out yesterday that not only was one receipt book of 100 receipts "skipped," but that several books have yet some unfilled receipts in them, and that the total amount received up to last evening at the Sub-Treasury on account of direct subscriptions may not exceed $1,500,000.

Revived interest in the war bonds may not come before the beginning of next month, when savings banks depositors and investors are sure of the interest due July 1, and this in spite of the rising bids for the new bonds, which are quoted around 101½ to 102, with predictions that the war over they will be quoted at about 106.

Banks, financial corporations, and brokers were in evidence at the Sub-Treasury yesterday as subscribers in block for bonds of $500 and under, and it was plain that many are speculating in the issue. Little proof would be necessary to establish that many persons having a sway in societies and organizations are accumulating direct subscriptions for the war bonds by getting up lists and having applications signed in their interest, and they and not the subscribers will get the premium. Already blocks of 100 five-hundred-dollar bonds have been offered by speculators to capitalists at between 1½ and 2 per cent. premium.

Wants Bonds for $1,000,000.

NEWARK, N. J., June 21.—The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of this city has forwarded to Washington an application for $1,000,000 of the war loan bonds. A certified check for $20,000 of the amount accompanied the application. This is the second Newark concern that has applied for $1,000,000 of the bonds.

WRECKING SCHOONER FLY SUNK.

Struck by Tugboat E. S. Levy While at Anchor in Haverstraw Bay.

HAVERSTRAW, June 21.—The wrecking schooner Fly of the Baxter Wrecking Company was struck by the tugboat E. S. Levy at 2 o'clock this morning while anchored at a wreck in Haverstraw Bay. She sank immediately.

The Baxter Wrecking Company has offices at 308 Canal Street, this city. Capt. Timmins of the company left here for Haverstraw yesterday and will superintend the raising of the schooner. She lies in about forty feet of water and has a large hole in her side. The tug E. S. Levy belongs to the Cornell Steamship Company.

THE REPUBLICANS MEET

The City Committee Elects Lemuel E. Quigg Executive Chairman.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS PASSED

Mr. Quigg Denounces the Mayor and Chief Devery and Will Now Go Before Gov. Black with His Evidence Against Tammany.

The first meeting of the Republican City Committee of Greater New York was held last night at the Murray Hill Lyceum, where at least 1,200 members assembled for organization. The hall was crowded. All through the meeting there was great confusion, and the Chairman had all he could do to bring about any kind of order.

A unity of feeling, however, seemed to prevail among the members to a large extent, although there was quite a noticeable opposition to Lemuel E. Quigg when the vote was taken on his nomination for Chairman of the Executive Committee, and a very slight opposition to the resolutions appealing to the Legislature and the Governor to take steps against Tammany Hall in the police situation. These resolutions, offered by Mr. Quigg, were urged by him in a speech, in which he denounced the Mayor for removing the two Republican Police Commissioners, and in which, after a fierce attack upon Chief of Police Devery, he reviewed some of the evidence against the latter brought out at the Lexow investigation. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the seizure of the Police Department by Tammany Hall discloses the purpose of that organization to commit frauds in whatever measure it thinks necessary to bring about the election of a Democratic State ticket.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Legislature and the Governor by prompt and thorough legislation to prevent the success of this shameful conspiracy.

Resolved, That no legislation will be effective which does not prevent the participation in active politics of police officers, and which does not compel them to do their duty, and neither more nor less than their duty, in the maintenance of peace and order, and in the faithful and equitable administration of the election law.

Cheers for Mr. Quigg.

After these resolutions had been read Mr. Quigg took the platform and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers from all parts of the house.

"I don't supose," he began, "that any debate can be necessary for the passage of the resolutions, but there are a few considerations on the matter to which I desire to invite the attention of the committee. It is not the purpose of this committee to dictate to the Legislature how it shall meet this crisis which confronts us, or how it shall define the solution of the problem. But it is the purpose to state the problem and to insist on its equitable solution.

"Time and again has the allegation been made that the Republican Police Commissioners, which the Mayor has removed, were appointed in pursuance of a deal. There never was the slightest particle of truth in this allegation, although I do not doubt that there are many people in the City of New York who still believe that this was the case. The truth is, and the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, that the Republican Party did with those nominations before Mayor Van Wyck, precisely what it did with the nominations before Mayor Strong, and as it always will do so long as the law that two Commissioners from each party shall sit in the Police Board exists. The purpose of the law was that the balance of power in the Police Board should be equally held. But its purpose has been evaded. Nay, the law has been destroyed by the arbitrary, the unlawful, the criminal act of the Mayor of New York. [Cheers.]

Honesty Not Wanted.

"He had nothing against the Republican Commissioners save that they were doing their duty honestly, nor did he have anything against the Chief of Police, for whose removal he conspired, except that he was honorable and upright. They wanted one in his place who was not honorable nor upright—one who had been pilloried by the public.

"Devery! Devery! He is the immortal who brought a platoon of police in his precinct on the occasion of an election a few years ago, and told them that watchers were coming from the upper part of the town, and that if they opened their mouths to stand them on their heads. He is not fit to be Chief of Police, and if justice is done, if an honest election is to be had in the city of New York, that man must be removed. [Cheers.]

"Mr. Croker telegraphs us from London that we don't mean anything, and that if anybody has done wrong why don't they remove him? The end of this issue is not yet. Just as sure as he lives, just as sure as there is justice to be had in the State of New York, all he suggests will be done." [Applause.]

When quiet had been restored Gheradi Davis of the Twenty-seventh (Manhatan) Assembly District, a district which since the overthrow of John Sabine Smith and his followers at the last primaries, has been controlled by Brookfield Republicans, addressed the chair. Bulldozing in his district had been stopped, he said, not by petitioning the Governor, "but because we, as men, got together, investigated, and stopped the frauds."

A storm of hisses greeted this remark. There was a disposition to shut him off, but the Chair let him continue. Mr. Davis then offered substitute resolutions, which were as follows:

Resolved, That in spite of the disapproval by this committee of the Mayor's action in connection with the Police Department, this committee is convinced that, with wise discretion on the part of the Republican County Committee in the selection of election officers and with proper energy on the part of the Republican Party in the conduct of the next election, the election will be honestly conducted.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that the charter should not be amended at the present time.

Amid the storm of cries and protests which followed the reading of these resolutions, Mr. Quigg, who sat close to the platform and directly in front of the Chairman, arose and said he thought the resolutions, offered with the idea of creating a belief that there was serious opposition, were important enough to be voted on by roll call.

The roll was called, and the result was 1,312 votes against the substitute resolutions and 30 for them. All the 27 members from the Twenty-seventh voted for them, together with three members from the Twenty-ninth, (Manhattan.)

The following officers were elected: Chairman of the Executive Committee—Lemuel E. Quigg; President and Permanent Chairman—George H. Roberts, Jr.; First Vice President—Abraham Gruber of Manhattan; Second Vice President—Alderman Francis F. Williams of Kings; Third Vice President—Edward H. Herley of the Bronx; Fourth Vice President—B. Frank Wood of Queens; Fifth Vice President—George H. Treadwell of Richmond; Secretary—George R. Manchester of Manhattan; Assistant Secretary—Philip W. Reinhardt of the Bronx; Treasurer Jacob Brenner of Kings; Sergeant at Arms—R. Poole.

Mr. Quigg's election was not unanimous, but there was no necessity for a roll call.

Just before the meeting was called to order Abraham Gruber and a party of friends pushed their way through the crowd in the rear. A great ovation was accorded Mr. Gruber. Time and time again his name was cheered. It was coupled with that of Charles K. Lexow, leader of the Twenty-second, by a crowd of men from that district, who kept up the cheering after the others had subsided.

Walter B. Atterbury called the meeting to order, and John Murray Mitchell was made temporary Chairman.

Mr. Roberts was nominated by Mr. Gruber. When the former took the oath of office, a voice cried: "Now swear good and hard, George!"

Mr. Roberts on taking the chair made a short speech, in which he said: "We desire to build up and unify the Republican Party in this great city, and if we can speak and act as one man we will be a power in this city, the State, and the Nation. Through this City Committee we can let the wants of the Republicans of the city be known with no uncertain sound."

Over an hour was occupied by the election of sixty-one members of the Executive Committee. There is one member from each Assembly District.

ELECTION DISTRICTS REDUCED.

Richmond Borough Loses Seven by the New Boundaries.

Deputy Commissioner of Elections for Richmond Borough Charles A. Jones has completed the plans for the redistricting of the five wards of that borough. The number of districts in the borough have been reduced from forty-seven to forty. The reductions by wards are as follows:

Ward.	Old Town Name.	Old No.	New No.
First	Castleton	15	12
Second	Middletown	10	8
Third	Northfield	9	8
Fourth	Southfield	7	6
Fifth	Westfield	6	6
	Total	47	40

This will result in considerable reduction of expenses for election officers, seven entire sets having been wiped out.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio, and What It Provides.

The reorganization plan for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was issued yesterday. It provides for the unification of the bonded debt of the system and the extinction of the floating indebtedness and two funding issues. There are $70,000,000 3½ per cent. prior lien bonds on the main line and $63,000,000 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds to be a second mortgage on the chief system. There are to be $40,000,000 of preferred and $35,000,000 of common stock. Funds for the reorganization are provided by a 20 per cent. assessment on the common stock, for which preferred stock will be given. A syndicate has underwritten the plan, and the stock will be held by a voting trust for five years. The necessary funds for cash requirements, $30,000,000, have been provided for.

These securities are to be converted under terms yet to be announced:

Loan of 1853 extended at 4 per cent..	$1,660,500
Baltimore bonds for purchase Pittsburg and Connellsville 6s	$200,000
Sterling loan of 1872, 6 per cent	£1,921,800
Sterling loan of 1874, 6 per cent	£1,990,600
Sterling Chicago Division loan of 1877, 5 per cent	£1,382,200
Parkersburg Branch, 6 per cent	$3,000,000
Sterling loan Philadelphia Division, 4½ per cent	£2,400,000
Pittsburg and Connellsville 2ds, 5 per cent	$10,000,000
Consolidated 5 per cent. of 1888	$11,988,000
Pittsburg and Connellsville extended 4s	$2,581,000
Pittsburg and Connellsville old 7s	$1,419,000
Sterling loan Pittsburg and Connellsville 1st 6s	£1,352,000
Terminal loan of 1894, 4½ per cent	$8,500 000
Baltimore Belt Line 5s	$6,000,000
Akron and Chicago Junction 5s	$1,500,000
Washington City and Point Lookout 6s	$328,000

Under the plan the fixed charges and tax payments are estimated at $6,250,000 a year. Net earnings are forecasted at $7,750,000 a year, so that there is a balance of $1,500,000, which would make 4 per cent. for preferred. The payments to be made at par include $10,000,000 of receivers' certificates. In the converting operations a interest on the bonds will be scaled down to adjust the plan to make $6,250,000 charges and taxes.

Receiver Cowen Comes to Confer.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 21.—Receiver John K. Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad left for New York to-night to confer with Speyer & Co., who have engineered the plan for the reorganization of the property, in regard to the promulgation of the details of the scheme. It is not known what action the Baltimore Reorganization Committee will take, if any. The committee has no plan of its own, though a member said to-day that if the interests in the property do not accept the plan that has been prepared by Messrs. Speyer & Co., which is the one issued to-day, they can prepare one in short order. The committee, according to this member, will not antagonize the Speyer plan unless it finds flaws in it.

CAPITAL STOCK INCREASE.

It Has Been Decided Upon by the Metropolitan Street Railway Co.

Secretary C. E. Warren of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company announced yesterday the decision of its Directors to increase the capital stock from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000. The stock was increased to $30,000,000 July 1, 1896. The ten-million-dollar increase is to be voted on by the stockholders, who are expected to ratify the decision. Of the new stock $6,000,000 will be devoted to the retirement of debentures and $4,000,000 to betterments and improvements. This comprehends changes in the motive power in Sixth and Eighth Avenues. Electricity will be chosen. Some, if not all, of the cross-town lines of the Metropolitan system will be similarly equipped.

More Lines for Morgan & Co.

On terms not made public the following railroad property has through Louis V. Bell been transferred to J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.: Spokane Falls and Northern Railway and Columbia and Red Mountain Railway, in Washington, and the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railroad, in British Columbia. The Spokane Falls Line is 140 miles long and is capitalized at $5,624,000. The Columbia, seventeen miles, was built for the Spokane Falls, and the Nelson has sixty-one miles, from Kootenay Lake to Fort Sheppard, and a capitalization of $2,950,000.

West Shore Railroad Summer Service.

The West Shore Railroad will on June 20 inaugurate its Summer drawing-room car service between New York and the Catskill Mountains and Saratoga, after which specials will leave New York daily at 10 A. M., 11:35 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. The Saturday half-holiday special, beginning June 25, will leave every Saturday at 1:15 P. M. The Saratoga limited drawing-room car service will be inaugurated June 27, leaving this city at 3:45 P. M. Similar trains will run southbound from Saratoga and Lake George on the same dates.

Traction Company to Extend Its Lines

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 21.—The Bergen County Traction Company has completed arrangements for an extension of its lines from Fort Lee to this place, and expects to have it working by Fall.

SUICIDE AT CINCINNATI.

C. W. Ellsworth, Who Traveled for a Brooklyn Firm, Takes His Own Life Under Mysterious Conditions.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—On Sunday morning at 8 o'clock C. W. Ellsworth, for fifteen years a patron of the Gibson House, registered, was assigned a room, and went quietly about his business as usual. This afternoon at 4 o'clock he was found dead in bed.

The body lay in a perfectly natural position, such as one assumes in sleeping. Bedclothes covered the form, one arm was clasped about the pillow, and the other partially distended on the coverlid. Two bottles were found on the dresser near by. One contained bromo-seltzer and the other gave out an odor like aconite.

Coroner Haerr was at once notified. So far as could be determined by the officials as the body lay, death had come some time in the night. A post-mortem examination will be held to determine the cause.

Ellsworth registered from Chicago, where he has a wife, and it is thought a family, at 221 Campbell Avenue. His business cards show that he traveled for E. W. Bliss & Co. of 11 Adams Street, Brooklyn, makers of presses, dies, &c. The man not being a drinker, so far as could be learned, coupled with the two bottles found, gives the case a mysterious appearance.

OHIO WOMEN AS NOTARIES.

Laws to Legalize Their Appointment Declared Invalid.

COLUMBUS, June 21.—The Supreme Court of the State, in a decision handed down to-day, declared invalid a law passed last Winter to legalize the appointment of women as notaries public. Grace Adams instituted mandamus proceedings to compel the Governor to issue her a certificate as a notary. The Court will report the case, but nothing is known now as to the reason for its finding.

An Alleged Yale Student Arrested.

The West Thirtieth Street police last night arrested a young man on the charge of robbing furnished rooms. He is sixteen years old, and claims to be Amos E. Towle of Lawrence, Mass., and a Yale student. He is charged with the theft of a gold watch valued at $150, the property of Mrs. Greenleaf, a boarder at Mrs. Eliza White's house, 13 East Twenty-second Street.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought

Chas. H. Fletcher

ARMOUR HAS ALL CASH WHEAT.

He Will Merchandise It to the Trade, and All Shippers Must Deal Direct with Him.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Armour is finally in possession of all of the cash wheat that was owned by Leiter, Peavy, and Pillsbury. He is holding it as trustee, and, acording to the terms of the agreement into which he has entered with the former owners, he will hereafter devote all of his time to merchandising it to the trade. Every miller in the country will have to purchase his supplies through the Armour office in La Salle Street. Every shipper will have to deal with Armour before he can fill orders for home or foreign buyers.

The immediate effect of the deal, which involves 14,000,000 bushels of wheat, has been to give the market a stronger tone, and every trade circular sent out of Chicago to-night unqualifiedly predicted that hereafter the cereal will probably continue to advance in price until it has at least recovered a normal footing. The movement of the new crop, which will begin by the middle of next month, will not interfere seriously with Armour's plans, for the reason that the old wheat will be in stronger demand, because of being better adapted for grinding in the mills.

It appears that all of the Leiter wheat on the seaboard, afloat, and in Europe, has been taken care of by L. Z. Leiter, who sent Attorney James Hutchins of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank to New York for the purpose of making a complete inventory of the property.

MONTANA MINING LITIGATION.

Montana Ore Purchasing and Boston and Montana Companies at War.

HELENA, Mon., June 21.—The Montana Ore Purchasing Company yesterday commenced an action in the United States Court against the Boston and Montana Company, in which an injunction is asked against the defendant to prevent the Boston and Montana Company from taking ore from the Rarus ground. It is alleged in the complaint in equity that already the defendant has taken 80,000 tons of ore from the ground belonging to the plaintiff. It is said that the value of the ore taken, for which a suit has been filed in the State Court on the same grounds, amounts to $3,250,000.

As only a restraining order is asked for in the present case, no suit at law was filed. The Court made an order citing the defendant company to appear and show cause why a restraining order should not be granted.

The Boston and Montana Company yesterday filed suit in the Federal Court against the Montana Ore Purchasing Company for $100,000. The plaintiff in that suit alleges that the defendant company, prior to April 12, 1898, took large quantities of ore from beneath the surface of certain portions of the Johnstown claim belonging to plaintiff, the value of the ore being $100,000. In this case two suits were filed, one at law and the other in equity. A restraining order was asked for and granted.

MICHIGAN POPULISTS MEET.

Middle-of-the-Road Men Opposed to Fusion with Other Parties.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 21.—Only twenty-seven delegates were present when the State Convention of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists was called to order to-day. The regular Populist Convention, comprising those favoring fusion, will be held to-morrow, simultaneously with the Democratic and Silver Republican conventions.

The platform adopted by to-day's convention denounces fusion, demands the abolition of National banks, declares against the issue of Government bonds for any purpose whatever, and favors the initiative and referendum and Government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines. A full State ticket was nominated, as follows: Governor—Sullivan Cook; Lieutenant Governor—Austin S. Randall; Secretary of State—Jonah M. Burroughs; Treasurer—Robert Blenhuber; Auditor—Archie Malone; Attorney General—S. C. Houghton; Land Commissioner—J. H. Baker; Superintendent of Public Instruction—Orlando Branch; member of State Board of Education—Myron O. Graves.

Harmonious fusion between the Democrats, Silver Republicans, and Populists is probable at the State Conventions to be held to-morrow. Ex-Congressman Justin R. Whiting is likely to be the nominee for Governor.

PROTECTIVE FIRE ASSOCIATION.

Its Underwriters Make a Payment on Account of Claims Against Them.

The Protective Fire Association, Hatié and Carley, attorneys, which was closely associated with the now insolvent Lincoln Fire Insurance Company, has just made a 50 per cent. payment on account in settlement of policies held by the L. D. Garrett Company for collection. Among the underwriters of the association who contributed toward the payment of this sum were George R. Peck of Chicago, Howard Gould, Samuel R. Callaway, President of the New York Central; Henry Milne McIntosh, ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut, and Charles W. Drake, President of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company. The claims, to which this payment is credited are for returned premiums on policies turned in for cancellation, and are in no way connected with the outstanding loss claims, on which a contest is probable.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Colorado Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Denver has been organized with H. A. W. Tabor as President and O. L. Linch Secretary.

The local fire insurance agents at Reading, Penn., have addressed an inquiry to their companies as to whether lines of insurance on the Carpenter Steel Works at Reading have been placed in Philadelphia or New York.

One of the planks in the platform of the recently nominated Populist ticket in Kansas reads as follows: "We demand that the State of Kansas shall provide insurance protection, both fire, lightning, and tornado, as a State function at cost."

The Pope Manufacturing Company of Hartford has given a one-thousand-dollar life policy in the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company to each of seventeen of its employes, who have enlisted in the Second Division of the Connecticut Naval Battalion.

At the regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association yesterday, the general situation in regard to rates was carefully gone over, and it is now believed that the disruption of the association has been averted, at least for the present.

It is estimated that there will be a salvage of 40 per cent. on the building and machinery of Armour & Co. involved in the recent stockyards fire. But the loss will probably be total, as whatever salvage there may prove to be is likely to be offset by under insurance to the total of about $25,000.

Law Brothers of Chicago, Chairmen of the Committee on "Excepted Cities" of the Western Union, (fire underwriters,) have issued a statement asking for suggestions in regard to the regulation of Chicago, Cleveland Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville, in view of the defeat just accorded to the legislation recommended by this committee

Commissioner Clunie of the California Insurance Department will issue a circular to-day defining in a measure his attitude toward the foreign fire insurance companies doing business in that State. The relations between these companies and the Commissioner have been strained by the failure of the compromise between the State and the Pacific Coast managers. Mr. Clunie refused yesterday to discuss his future course, and there is much concern among the New York underwriters as to the nature of the circular to be issued to-day.

The liability insurance companies have inserted in the rate manual the following rule relative to the practice of rebating: "To further provide for the observance of the rule regarding rebating, the remitting of premium due on excess pay roll, the false statement of or underestimation of pay roll or the false statement of wages disbursed, the reduction, gift, or allowance of premium for insurance under any other lines or kinds of insurance, or the allowance or rebate of commissions for such policies, or the giving or promise to give to the assured any inducement, whereby the rate or premium for any form of liability or workmen's collective insurance, shall be in any way reduced below that established by the manual rules and regulations, are strictly forbidden."

MRS. MANNING DIVORCED.

Daughter of Chief Justice Fuller Regains Her Maiden Name.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21.—Judge Ball has signed the decree which allows Mrs. Colin C. Manning, daughter of Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, to again become Miss Mary Coolbaugh Fuller.

In May Mrs. Manning began proceedings in the Cook County courts against her husband. She charged in her bill that Colin C. Manning, who is her husband, and United States Consul at Payal, Azores Islands, had failed to support her, and that he had deserted her ten months after their marriage in Washington in June, 1892.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Col. Jesse M. Lee, Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Augusta, Ga., for the purpose of selecting a camping ground, and making necessary arrangements for the rendezvous of his regiment at that point.

Major Felix Rosenburg, Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry, and First Lieut. Philip F. Hoffman, Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for the purpose of establishing a camp for that regiment.

Capt. Peter C. Deming, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Newport News, Va., for the purpose of recruiting commissary stores, and of superintending the loading thereof on the steamers Yale and Harvard.

Capt. James E. Calhoun, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will report to Major Gen. Matthew C. Butler, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp.

First Lieut. Joseph R. Batchelor, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, and report to Capt. Charles M. Rockefeller, Ninth Infantry, mustering officer at that place, for duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with the muster into the United States service of Ohio volunteers.

Capt. Edward E. Robbins, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Chickamauga National Park, and report to the commanding General of the troop at that place for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster on the staff of Brig. Gen. John A. Wiley, First Army Corps.

Transfers in the Fifth Artillery: First Lieut. Granger Adams from Battery K to Battery L, and First Lieut. George G. Gatley from Battery L to Battery K.

Major Charles M. Travis, Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., and report for duty with his regiment.

Capt. Thomas Swobe, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, United States Volunteers, Chief of Artillery, for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster with the artillery siege train now at Ybor City, Fla.

First Lieut. Davis

THE BOAT RACE TO-DAY

Yale, Harvard, and Cornell Crews All Confident of Winning at New London.

OARSMEN READY TO PULL

The Several Managers Drew for Their Positions in the course, and All Preparations for the Contest Have Been Completed.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 21.—Preparations have all been completed for the boat race here to-morrow between the crews of Yale, Harvard, and Cornell. The race will begin soon after 2 o'clock, if the weather conditions warrant it.

During the late afternoon, and, in fact, throughout the night, incoming trains from all directions brought hundreds of prospective spectators of the great triangular boat race between Yale, Harvard, and Cornell. In this city the headquarters of the sympathizers of the various crews were to be found at Hotel Mohican, while at the Crocker House there was the usual throng of boating enthusiasts. Down the bay, on either side of the river, at the Pequot Casino, Fort Griswold House, and private residences merry parties of college men, yachtsmen, and others gathered whiling away the evening in the most social manner, while a picturesqueness was lent to the scene by the many gayly decorated yachts anchored in the harbor.

At a few of the larger hotels the sporting element was in evidence. The sympathizers with the boys from Ithaca were by far the most courageous in their display of eagerness to place money on the result. Harvard followed in the majority of cases as the second favorite, while the representatives of Yale were compelled to witness the rather unusual situation of finding themselves a negative quantity, as it were, betting wise. Up to midnight there were no very large bets recorded.

The weather gives promise of conditions to-morrow not only favorable, but ideal.

There has been much concern as to the positions in the course the three crews would take, and this was settled to-day when Referee Meikleham and the managers of the three crews held a meeting and proceeded to discuss this important point.

The positions were determined by placing the names of Yale, Harvard, and Cornell in one hat and slips marked east course, middle course, and west course in another; then each namager drew out the name of the university from one hat and position from the other, and it resulted in Harvard securing the eastern course, Yale the middle, and Cornell the western course.

All of the college crews have been putting forth their best efforts in enthusiastic practices to-day, and to-night a feeling of confidence seems to pervade every camp, individuals declaring with every feeling assured that victory will be theirs. That the race will be brimful of excitement seems a safe prediction to judge from the enthusiasm that has been aroused.

Cornell Is Confident.

Cornell's three crews went out on the river at 5 P. M., and were sent up the course to the two-and-a-half-mile flag, the men chiefly paddling, though occasionally they were coached a bit. The work was intended, however, simply as a sort of a muscle stretcher for the night before the race. The men returned to the boathouse about three-quarters of an hour later, and they were immediately hustled into their clothes and up to the quarters for supper. It was apparent that Mr. Courtney had no misgivings as to the race his men would put up to-morrow, and he expressed himself freely and with great confidence, though without braggadocio. In speaking of the physical condition of the crews, he said:

"The crews are in fine shape this year, and I am not afraid of any crew in the world with them. Though I confess I don't like the course," he continued, "I don't wish to appear critical, because I am not a 'kicker,' but it seems to me the west course, which we have gotten, has the disadvantage of being outside the main channel, thus missing the advantage of the current, which should be equal for the crews in the entire race. The places of King, Odell, and Oddie are filled by good men, who are up to the crew standard and in fit condition in every way, and I have nothing to fear as to the result from the change.

"From my observation of the work of the other crews, I am not afraid to let the boys pull with almost any handicap. My criticism is that, considering all crews equal, the outcome of a race should not be made dependent upon the toss of a penny, for, while disliking our position, it might have fallen to either of the other two crews."

Among the men themselves there is every evidence of complete confidence, and the only ripple on the surface of their talk is the manner in which they one and all deprecate the idea of a curved course.

This same element, half of amusement and half of ridicule, was apparent in the conversation of every Cornell man at Harrison's Landing, but whether the curve will have any effect on the final outcome of the race cannot be determined until to-morrow.

The weight of the crew this year averages about a pound to a man above that of last year, but, said Courtney, commenting on this, "if the men weigh a pound or two more it is solid beef, and will add, if that is possible, that much to the speed of last year's crew."

Of three men in this year's crew, Bailey and Dalzell rowed last year in the Annapolis crew, and Beardsley takes his place at No. 6, in the Varsity, from the ranks of last year's substitutes. The crew now positions are: No. 1, W. C. Dalzell; No. 2, Wilton Bentley; No. 3, S. W. Wakeman; No. 4, T. L. Bailey; No. 5, C. L. Moore; No. 6, R. W. Beardslee; No. 7, E. J. Savage; No. 8, F. J. Driggs; coxswain, and Captain, F. G. Colson.

Yale in Good Condition.

The rowing authorities among the many well-known Yale graduates who have gathered at Broadview this evening are in high spirits as to the showing that the sons of Eli will make in to-morrow's great contest. The confidence of the undergraduates is also infectious, and the feeling here to-day is one of more than hopefulness, and has reached so far as to be that of sanguineness of victory for the blue.

Coach Bob Cook, who has from the first preserved a sphinxlike silence as to the probable outcome of the race, this evening departed from his customary procedure and granted an interview, which was substantially as follows:

"When you ask me as to the probable outcome of to-morrow's race you propound a question which is impossible for me to answer. The Cornell crew on form and apparent speed are most formidable opponents, and Harvard is rowing beautifully. The question of Harvard's success rests largely on her ability to maintain that form throughout a long and very trying contest. As to Yale, I may say that the men are in splendid physical condition. However, I would have preferred to have a little greater interval between the examinations and race day, as it can hardly be expected that men who are stung up by trying mental work are quite as fit for hard physical work as they would ordinarily be. To sum it up, Yale is relying upon her form and ability to maintain that form for four long miles."

The Yale 'Varsity crew was the last to go out on the river to-night, starting shortly before 7 o'clock, and the eight were coached by Mr. Cook from the launch. The men were given only a short warming up in racing starts. The weather conditions were ideal when the men were on the water, and the last night before the great race proved a most propitious one.

The men rowed in the positions which they have occupied for the past several days and which were the same as the men will row to-morrow. They are: Payne Whitney bow and Captain; Harry P. Wickes, No. 2; J. P. Brock, No. 3; Robert B. Flint, No. 4; James W. Niedrecken, No. 5; Fred W. Allen, No. 6; John C. Greenleaf, No. 7; William B. Williams, stroke; J. McL. Walton, coxswain

Harvard Is Hopeful.

Harvard's lucky drawing of the east course in the great race of the 'varsity crews of Yale, Cornell, and Harvard has been looked upon as a propitious omen, and with the announcement of the position to the crew came the first feeling of extreme hopefulness and confidence of victory. It is stated that the difference in the east course is good for a length, the other conditions being equal.

Mr. Lehmann would talk but briefly to-night when asked for his opinion as to the probable outcome of the race. His reply was: "All I can say is that the crew has made satisfactory progress since coming here, and the men will go into the race in good shape."

For the last time of practice the men were sent out at 4:45, which was somewhat earlier than usual. Both the 'Varsity and freshmen crews went out together, and several Harvard men accompanied Mr. Lehmann in the launch.

The two crews were given a number of racing starts together. The 'Varsity splashed for the first few starts, but soon steadied down. Afterward they were raced for about an eighth of a mile down the course, and the 'Varsity drew away about half a length. The crews came up the river rowing spurts, starting in an easy paddle, and after rowing seven or eight strokes, then would pull fast for ten strokes, and in doing that showed the best work of the year. The final practice was concluded at 5:30.

While the Harvard crews were on the river just below the Harvard quarters the three Cornell crews appeared a short distance below and the sight of the five crews on the water at once was a most enthusiastic spectacle.

The men will row in the following positions to-morrow:

Stroke, F. Dobyns; 7, Nicholas Biddle; 6, and captain, J. H. Perkins; 5, C. L. Harding; 4, F. L. Higginson, Jr.; 3, Elliot Wadsworth; 2, J. D. Kerner; bow, G. S. Derby; coxswain, G. P. Orton.

PARKWAY HARNESS RACES.

Summer Meeting at the Brooklyn Track to be Opened To-day.

The three days' Summer meeting of the Parkway Driving Club will be opened to-day at its half-mile track, at Ocean Boulevard and King's Highway, Brooklyn. The card for the day consists of the 2:17 pacing and the 2:50 and 2:24 trotting classes. The first race will be called at 2:30 o'clock. Just before the first race is started Miss Hoffmann, daughter of Henry Hoffmann of Linden Boulevard, Parkville, will unfurl from the flagstaff on the clubhouse a handsome American flag presented to the club by her father.

Following are the entries for to-day's events:

2:17 Class, Pacing; Purse, $300.—Annie E., br. m., by Director, and Quarterstake, br. g., by Quartermaster; "Sam" Devere, Parkville; Iveta, bl. m., by Gambetta Wilkes, N. Hoffman, Parkville; Blue Wilkes, by Wickliffe-Waterwitch, J. B. Breen, White Plains; Ralston Boy, b. g., by Ralston, John McGuire, Manhattan; Tom Cole, b. g., by Tom Hal, Woodleaf Stock Farm, East Williston, L. I.; W. O. Bradley, b. h., H. M. Cox, Washington, N. J.

2:50 Class, Trotting; Purse, $200.—Adazetta, b. m., by Quartermaster, and Soltaire, ch. g., by Red Cedar, W. J. Snyder, Gravesend; Prince Junior, b. g., by Princess, C. Weiland, Manhattan; Florenze, b. m. by Dictator-Transylvania, C. S. Phillips, Manhattan; Belle Eddy, br. m., by Jerome Eddy, Jr., and Dr. D. Creamer; Fuck, b. g., by Windsor Stables, Brooklyn; C. E. J., br. g., by Sable Wilkes-Mamie Kohl, C. E. Jackson, Paterson, N. J.; John N., b. g., John H. Nutter, Manhattan; Master Sphinx, br. g., by Sphinx-Zadu, L. A. Nodine, Brooklyn; Dollie Madison, g. m., by James Madison, Simmoleaf Stock Farm, East Williston, L. I.; Genova, b. m., by Chancewood-Daisy, Gill Eddy Stock Farm, East Williston, L. I.; No. 8, b. h., M. Quintin, Bethlehem, Penn.; Reed Bird, rn. g., by Jay Bird-Nettie L., W. Reid, Parkville.

2:24 Class, Trotting; Purse, $300.—Corporal B., b. s., by Quartermarch, and Pine Tree, b. g., by Lone Pine, W. H. Snyder, Brooklyn; Bewilder, b. g., by Baywoods, J. P. Rogers, Parkway Driving Club; Critic R., b. m., by Norval-Peregrin, B. F. Relyea, Mount Vernon; Russell F., b. g., by Albert W., C. Weiland, Manhattan; Tudor, b. g., by Piedmont-Virna, W. P. Horton, Valley Stream, L. I.; Accident, b. g., by Melville-Friendship, D. S. Jones, Flushing; Leona, bl. m., by Leo-Black Nance, and Skip Jack, b. g., by Barron Wilkes-Knickerbocker, Thomas W. Murphy, Glen Cove; L. I.; Lucy M., ch. m., by Repetition, John McGuire, Manhattan; Black Cat, bl. m., by Administrator Wilkes, and Sir Electroyd, b. g., by Electroyd, Windsor Stables, Brooklyn; Newport, b. g., by Florida, and Operetta, ch. m., by Elyria, E. C. Jones, Parkville; Hungyadi, b. h., by Hugo-Orphan Girl, J. W. Driscoll, Parkville; Wonderful, g. g., by Independence-Jennie, D. Lewis, Jersey City.

Local Tennis Championships.

The metropolitan tennis championships were begun yesterday on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, at West Eighty-ninth Street and Central Park West. J. C. Davidson, the Southern champion; E. D. Fischer, Tuxedo champion; O. M. Bostwick, and R. D. Thurber won their matches easily. Matches in the scratch and handicap singles were also played yesterday, and the doubles will be started to-day.

Our Tennis Players Beaten.

LONDON, June 21.—In the doubles at the All-England lawn tennis championship tournament at Wimbleton to-day, Messrs. Kirby and Hickson beat Messrs. Paret and Grant, the American players, by 6—2, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

LAW INSTITUTE IN A ROW.

The Fight Over the Election of Officers Became Very Warm.

The annual meeting of the Law Institute yesterday in Room 70, in the Federal Building, almost ended in a row. It was adjourned finally without the result of the ballot for officers for the ensuing year being announced. The temporary Chairman, Edward F. Brown, was asked to vacate the chair and Edward S. Rapallo was substituted. The President of the association, Wheeler H. Peckham, was absent.

The difficulty arose over the election of officers. Two tickets had been nominated, one known as the "regular" and the other as the "opposition," and the rivalry between the two was intense. The "regular" ticket was composed, so the "opposition" said, of members of the clique who have been governing the body for a number of years. The opposition element charge that the affairs of the association have been grossly mismanaged, and put a ticket of their own into the field, the President and Vice President being the same as on the "regular" ticket. An appeal from a ruling of the chair by Mr. Lewinson just before the ballot was cast precipitated the confusion. The temporary Chairman finally suggested that the meeting adjourn for a week until the members cooled off, when the result of the ballot will be announced, and either accepted or rejected, as the members see fit.

The candidates on the regular ticket were: President—Edward Patterson; Vice Presidents—John F. Dillon, John E. Parsons, and Francis L. Stetson; Secretary—William P. Chambers; Treasurer—George H. Adams; Executive Committee—George C. Holt, Edmund Wetmore, Joseph F. Daly, William W. Cook, Victor Morawetz, and George C. Frelinghuysen; Auditing Committee—Edwin Coggeshall, Jefferson Clark, and Wilhelmus Mynderse. Opposition ticket, for President and Vice Presidents the same; Secretary—Jordan J. Rollins; Treasurer—Frederic W. Hinrichs; Executive Committee—Delos McCurdy, Michael H. Cardozo, Robert E. Deyo, Charles E. Souther, Ebenezer B. Convers, and Charles N. Judson; Auditing Committee—John McDonald, Alphonse H. Alker, and Daniel Remsen.

The present officers of the institute are: President—Wheeler H. Peckham; Vice Presidents—James C. Carter, Edward Patterson, and William G. Choate; Secretary—William P. Chambers; Treasurer—George H. Adams; Executive Committee—George C. Holt, Austen G. Fox, Albert Stickney, George C. Frelinghuysen, Thomas Thacher, and James McKee; Auditing Committee—Frederic R. Coudert and William Jay.

FORT WASHINGTON RIDGE ROAD.

Property Owners Must Pay Assessments to Complete the Work.

In re application of the Mayor, &c., of New York vs. the Fort Washington Ridge Road.—Order affirmed with costs.

This decision of the Court of Appeals, handed down yesterday, puts an end to the objections to paying assessments for the laying of the road referred to, which property owners in the vicinity of Fort Washington have hitherto entertained. The boundaries of the Fort Washington Ridge Road have long been of a vague character, and the subject of much complicated legislation.

Theodore Connoly, Assistant Corporation Counsel, said yesterday that the Court of Appeals had by its decision put an end to the matter of objecting to the assessment, but that other points might be taken up to fight the road through further litigation.

"The case is an unending one," said he, "and hardly any one understands it. The laying out of the road was authorized by a special act of the Legislature in 1892, by which the cost of the improvement was to be assessed on property owners. Some of them paid their assessments promptly. Others, including a Mr. Thayer, who owns considerable property in the vicinity, fought the matter on technicalities. A number of different conflicting maps had been drawn, and Mr. Thayer claimed that the one authorized cut off nine feet from his lawful property."

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

Maceo Wins the Coney Island Handicap in an Exciting Finish.

BAD DAY FOR THE FAVORITES

They Were Beaten in All the Races—Ahorn Leads the Two-Year-Olds—The Other Races Commonplace—Horses Sold.

William K. Vanderbilt, who, common report has it, is the principal owner of the Coney Island Jockey Club stock, yesterday made his first visit to the track and saw the handsome new clubhouse. He was probably as pleased to see a good crowd there as he was gratified with the appearance of the club's new home, both of which told of prosperity. Sydney Paget, who is blossoming out as an owner of racehorses, was also there, and in the course of the afternoon purchased Arthur White's good three-year-old filly Geisha for a reported price of $7,000. After this sale Mr. White bought the two-year-old, Jack Point, of David Gideon for $1,500, according to paddock gossip. Mr. Gideon and Bromley & Co. patched up their selling-race trouble during the day, and Leedsville and Nuto went back to the stables of their respective owners. Another bit of gossip was to the effect that Hardy Campbell, the trainer for M. F. Dwyer, is rapidly recovering from his illness, which it was feared would prove fatal, and will probably be out and about in a couple of weeks.

The racing yesterday was decidedly commonplace, but was noteworthy because the favorites were beaten in every one of the races, a fact which brought no evidences of woe to the ranks of the bookmakers. But, as at least three of the winners—Loiterer, Ahorn, and Royal Maiden—had a considerable public following, the defeat of the favorites in those races was not so great a source of profit as it might have been to the layers of the odds.

There were two stakes on the card for decision, the principal one being the Coney Island Handicap, at six furlongs, in which nine ran, the favorites being Typhoon and Van Antwerp. Typhoon, who had the top weight, made a good bid for the purse, leading the field, after a short flash in the pan by Caldron, up to the last sixteenth pole. There both Maceo and Isidor caught Typhoon, and in the bruising finish that followed Maceo won by a neck from Isidor, who beat Typhoon a head, the latter barely getting third place from George Keene. Van Antwerp never made any showing in the race and finished away in the rear.

In the other stake—the Foam, for two-year-olds—Autumn, the favorite, led the field from the start up to the head of the chute, where he gave up the lead to Miller. When it seemed certain that Ahorn had the race won Sloan came with a rush with Ahorn and lasted long enough to beat Miller home by a neck. It was a pretty finish for the pair, but a pretty bad showing for Autumn, who went all to pieces when the pinch of real racing came.

In the first two races Loiterer and Clonsilla had things all their own way, running in front from start to finish and winning as they pleased, the latter with the very comfortable odds of 10 to 1 against her. In the first race, won by Loiterer in a romp, Harry Reed, the favorite, finished a bad fourth in a field of five, having lost all the speed he showed on the opening day of the meeting.

Royal Maiden won the fifth race by a smart burst of speed just at the end, which beat out Lepida, who had made all the running up to this final struggle. Hamilton again showed his old-time skill in the sixth race, where with Burlesque, he defeated Handball, who in turn easily defeated Nosey, the favorite in the betting.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16.

1—Loiterer, J. R. Keene's b. c., 3 years, by Marden-Lucille, 110 pounds, 9 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Sims)
2—Squire Abingdon, W. Lakeland's b. c., 3, 107, 25 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Hamilton)
3—Commercial Traveler, W. Jennings, Jr.,'s ch. c., 3, 110, 200 to 1.....(Neville)
Harry Reed, 5, 135, 3 to 5, (Sims,) and Tinkler, 3, 107, 600 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-old fillies. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:43 1-5

1—Clonsilla, Goughacres Stable's ch. f., by Enthusiast-Maid of Athens, 106 pounds, 10 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Bona Dea, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 111, even money and 1 to 4.....(Taral)
3—Tabouret, J. A. Magee's br. f., 111, 13 to 10 and 1 to 3.....(Murphy)
4—Ruby Lips, M. Minden's ch. f., 106, 20 to 1.....(Maher)

Won easily by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Foam Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $1,500 added to an entrance fee of $50 each, h. f., of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 3-5.

1—Ahorn, G. E. Smith's b. c., by Sir Dixon-Roseville, 122 pounds, 12 to 5 and even money.....(Sloan)
2—Miller, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 122, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Williams)
3—Muggins, J. S. Curtis's b. c., 122, 10 to 1.....(Spencer)
Havelock, 122, 20 to 1, (Taral;) Autumn, 119, 9 to 5, (Sims;) A. N. B., 122, 30 to 1, (Murphy,) and Halftime, 122, 5 to 2, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Coney Island Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15 2-5.

1—Maceo, Mrs. B. McClelland's b. h., 4 years, by Sir Dixon-Katydid, 115 pounds, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(Murphy)
2—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. h., 4, 116, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Hamilton)
3—Typhoon II., Bromley & Co.'s ch. h., 4, 128, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Taral)
George Keene, 3, 115, 9 to 2, (Sloan;) Dr. Black, 3, 109, 20 to 1, (Spencer;) Buela, 4, 110, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Van Antwerp, 4, 97, 2 to 1, (Maher;) Caldron, 3, 105, 12 to 1, (Sims,) and Poetess, 3, 102, 30 to 1, (Irving,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; heads between second, third, and fourth.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02. No bid for the winner.

1—Royal Maiden, John Daly's b. f., by Ludwig-Tarantella, 101 pounds, $600, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Sloan)
2—Lepida, W. C. Daly's b. f., 99, 3 to 1 and even money.....(O'Connor)
3—Merchet Maker, T. E. Seagram's b. g., 94, 15 to 1.....(Blair)
Chemisette, 109, 5 to 1, (Hirsch;) Diminutive, 94, 80 to 1, (Weisse;) Tendresse, 103, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) Bettie Grey, 101, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Charmante, 99, 200 to 1, (Wilson;) Lyric, 99, 15 to 1, (Songer;) La Cheviot, 112, 30 to 1, (Taral;) St. Sophia, 99, 40 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Mrs. Jimmie, 99, 100 to 1, (Dean,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf track. Time—1:48 2-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Burlesque, G. B. Patterson's br. h., 4 years, by Deceiver-Cicely Bowling, 116 pounds, $500, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Hamilton)
2—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 3, 104, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Nosey, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. c., 3, 101, 6 to 5.....(Sloan)
Rappahannock, 3, 104, 30 to 1, (Jackson;) Juno, 5, 113, 12 to 1, (Spencer;) Merlin, 3, 101, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Longacre, 6, 101, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) Doggett, 6, 118, 30 to 1, (Doggett,) and Double Quick, 5, 118, 20 to 1, (Murphy,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a half length; three lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap. Six and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Imp	135	Tobias	111
Lambent	122	Mainstay	110
Swiftmas	120	Prince Auckland	107
Rotterdam	117	Hanlon	106
Albanian	114	Bastion	105
Blue Devil	114	Arbuckle	103
Tremargo	111	Fleeting Gold	103

SECOND RACE.—Zephyr Stakes, for two-year-olds. Futurity course.

Kingdon	129	Havelock	109
Autumn	116	Satirist	109
Marblehead	114	Muggins	109
Sir Hubert	112		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile.

Sly Fox	131	Boy Orator	111
Sanders	129	Latson	110
Sir Gawain	122	Bellamy	109
Kenmore Queen	114	Tabouret	109

FOURTH RACE.—Maiden Race No. 2, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Colonel Tenny	122	Belle of H	119
Handcuff	122	Hilee	119
Ben Blue	122	Miriam Claire	119
Galahad	122	Gaze	119
Captain Sigsbee	122	Sunny Stream	119
Great Neck	122	Gold Mine	119

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a furlong.

Lehman	113	Damien	108
Ben Ronald	109	King T	103
Belmar	108	Bannock	102
Estaca	106		

SIXTH RACE.—Bay Hurdle Race. Two miles.

Sir Vassar	178	Captain Piersall	147
Dutch Skater	150	Forget	147
Snowdown	150	Rifer	132
Ben Eder	150	Brown Red	130

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ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Score a Victory in Pittsburg by Good Batting and Fielding.

BROOKLYNS WIN IN CLEVELAND

The Chicagos Again Down the Bostons and Baltimore Defeats Cincinnati and Takes Third Place—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	34	19	.642
Boston	33	20	.623
Baltimore	30	20	.600
Cleveland	31	21	.596
Chicago	31	23	.574
Pittsburg	28	23	.528
New York	27	25	.519
Philadelphia	22	27	.449
Brooklyn	22	28	.440
Washington	19	34	.358
St. Louis	19	34	.358
Louisville	18	38	.321

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 10; Pittsburg, 3.
Brooklyn, 7; Cleveland, 5.
Chicago, 12; Boston, 6.
Baltimore, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
Louisville, 14; Washington, 3.
Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 6.

Other Games.

At Toronto—Toronto, 22; Montreal, 8.
At Rochester—Providence, 6; Rochester, 4.
At Paterson—Newark, 9; Paterson, 0.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 11; Springfield, 3.
At Syracuse—Wilkesbarre, 8; Syracuse, 0.

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Cleveland.
Boston in Chicago.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Washington in Louisville.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, June 21.—The New Yorks turned the tables on the home team to-day and won almost as they pleased. It took the Giants just two innings to find out what Rhine's curves were like, and, beginning in the third inning, they hit the ball when and where they pleased. Every member of the team, with the exception of Hartman and Tiernan took one or more turns at straightening out some of the Pittsburg pitcher's curves. Davis and Warner each hit for a total of five bases, and Gleason and Joyce were not far behind. Meekin pitched a steady game, and kept the home team's hits well scattered, excepting in the second and sixth innings, when some timely hits brought in the Pittsburgs' three runs. The New Yorks gave a good exhibition in the field, their work being clean and snappy. Davis accepted ten chances and Hartman handled everything that came his way in clever style. Rhines was poorly supported by the home team. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf	0	1	2	0	1
O'Brien, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Gray, 3b	0	0	2	0	0
McCart'y, lf	0	0	2	1	0
H. Davis, 1b	2	2	7	1	1
Padden, 2b	1	2	4	4	2
Bower'n, c	0	2	6	2	1
Ely, ss	0	1	2	1	0
Rhines, p	0	0	1	1	1
Total	3	10	27	10	6

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Tiernan, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Joyce, 1b	3	2	14	1	0
J. Davis, ss	3	3	3	7	0
Gleason, 2b	1	2	2	2	0
McCre'ry, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b	0	0	1	5	0
Warner, c	1	3	2	1	0
Meekin, p	0	2	1	0	0
Total	10	15	27	16	0

Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—3
New York	0	0	1	0	0	4	3	0	2	0—10

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; New York, 5. Two-base hit—G. Davis. Three-base hits—H. Davis, Joyce, Warner. Stolen bases—Bowerman, McCreery. Double plays—Padden and H. Davis; Gleason and Joyce. First on balls—Off Rhines, 1; off Meekin, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Warner. Struck out—By Rhines, 3; by Meekin, 2. Umpire—Mr. Cusaman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

BROOKLYNS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

The Clevelands Lost Through Poor Fielding and Pitching.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—The home team lost to the Brooklyns to-day through poor fielding and Powell's wildness. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	2	3	0	0	2
O'Connor, 1b	1	3	12	0	0
Wallace, 3b	1	1	0	4	1
McKean, ss	1	2	4	5	0
Tebeau, 2b	0	1	3	1	2
Blake, rf	0	1	4	0	0
McAleer, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Criger, c	0	0	2	2	1
Powell, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	5	11	27	14	6

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Jones, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Lach'ce, ss	0	2	3	5	1
Sheck'd, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Tucker, 1b	1	1	9	0	0
Hallman, 2b	1	2	4	2	2
Shindle, 3b	1	1	2	1	0
Grim, c	1	0	4	1	0
Yeager, p	1	0	0	5	2
Total	7	8	27	14	5

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	—7

Earned run—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10, Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Powell, 3; off Yeager, 3. Struck out—By Powell, 2; by Yeager, 2. Three-base hits—Wallace. Two-base hits—O'Connor, Burkett. Sacrifice hit—Wallace. Stolen bases—McAleer, Jones. Double plays—O'Connor and McKean, 2; Shindle, Hallman, and Tucker. Hit by pitcher—By Powell, 3. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Chicago, 12; Boston, 6.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Klobedanz was wild, poorly supported, and hit hard when hits meant runs, and the champions fell easy victims to the nearly perfect play of the Chicagos. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

Chicago	1	4	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	—12
Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	—6

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Boston, 4. Base hits—Chicago, 11; Boston, 12. Errors—Chicago, 1; Boston, 5. Batteries—Chicago, Thornton and Donahue; Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Baltimore, 4; Cincinnati, 2.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Daring base running by McGraw and a well-placed hit by Keeler won the game for the Baltimores in the tenth inning to-day. The fielding of the home team was a feature. Attendance, 2,260. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Baltimore, 3. Base hits—Cincinnati, 5; Baltimore, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hawley and Peitz; Baltimore, Nops and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Louisville, 14; Washington, 3.

LOUISVILLE, June 21.—Mercer, the Senators' crack pitcher, was the easiest kind of a mark for the home team to-day. Cunningham, on the other hand, was very effective after the second inning. Attendance, 1,000. Score:

Louisville	0	0	0	2	1	5	2	4	0	—14
Washington	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Louisville, 9; Washington, 2. Base hits—Louisville, 21; Washington, 9. Errors—Louisville, 1; Washington, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Powers; Washington, Mercer and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 6.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—The Philadelphias won to-day's game by a batting rally in the ninth inning. Platt was effective against the Browns, with the exception of the fourth inning. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	5	—9

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 17. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor and Sugden; Philadelphia, Platt and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Atlantic City Team Loses in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., June 21.—The Orange Athletic Association team defeated the Atlantic City Athletic Association at Orange Oval this afternoon in an interesting game. A one-handed stop at third by McGrillis was a notable feature of the game. Score:

Orange A. A.	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
Atlantic City A. A.	0	0	0	0	0	0

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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

What may be called the mental depression in business caused by the outbreak of the war with Spain is pretty well vanished. Our people are adjusting their minds to the facts, and find them by no means so disquieting as they had at first felt them to be, and they are now devoting themselves with greater energy to the development of conditions which on the whole are very much better than we have had in a long time.

The steady working of some of the larger plans of reorganization in properties involved in the long reign of depression, the announcement of some and the preparation for other movements of the same nature, the advance in the Clearing House Exchanges all over the country, the recovery of the money market from the temporary derangement following the declaration of war—all these are signs that the public mind is recovering its wonted sense of security and the energy and hopefulness that follow that sense.

There is every reason for confidence and no immediate danger of overconfidence. The remarkable condition of our foreign trade alone, the immense sales abroad, the decrease of importations, the great advance in the available purchasing power of the agricultural class, and the inevitable broadening of the range and extent of consumption are well established facts which reasonable men of the soberest temper may with perfect prudence recognize and act on.

Unquestionably the net economic effect of war is sheer waste. Labor is withdrawn from production and supported in a continual work of destruction. But in this war there is something to be considered besides these facts, and that is its effect upon the mind and conscience of the Nation. We find ourselves taking up with vigor and resolution a work of high justice. In the course of its prosecution we discover the need for ability and character promptly satisfied. The Nation is awakened to the consciousness of power heretofore dormant and practically not existing. The sum total of available activity is increased. We feel that we can do and are doing tasks that we had lost all conception of or thought about as beyond our grasp and purpose. The Nation is energized, and the operations of daily business life feel the effect, and will feel it for a long time to come.

SENATOR FRYE'S PLATFORM.

Senator FRYE of Maine informs a newspaper correspondent that if he were permitted to make the Republican Party platform this year it would contain the following propositions:

"One, the annexation of Hawaii; two, the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal; three, the revival of our merchant marine; four, every possible extension of our commerce with foreign countries, and, five, the enlargement of our navy."

With the exception of the annexation of Hawaii, which is a private job and not public politics, these propositions are all based on good Democratic doctrine and declaration. The Republican Party might as well try to establish a partisan monopoly in light and air as to claim these policies as its exclusive possession.

Yet Senator FRYE declares that "to each and every one of these propositions the Democratic Party is opposed."

The Democratic platform of 1892 contained these planks:

"For purposes of National defense and the promotion of commerce between the States we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign countries as of great importance to the United States.

"We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of National defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad."

That demolishes the Senator's statement as to two of his propositions. Number three of his planks, that relating to the extension of the merchant marine, is presented with a courage and fullness that no Republican Convention will ever emulate in the platform adopted by the National Democratic Party at Indianapolis Sept. 3, 1896, the only wellspring of pure old-fashioned Democracy that was accessible to the people of this Republic in that year of confusion:

"We demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies toward American shipping shall take the place of our imitation of the restrictive statutes of the eighteenth century, which have been abandoned by every maritime power but the United States, and which, to the Nation's humiliation, have driven American capital and enterprise to the use of alien flags and alien crews, have made the Stars and Stripes an almost unknown emblem in foreign ports, and have virtually extinguished the race of American seamen.

"We oppose the pretense that discriminating duties will promote shipping; that scheme is an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United States, un-American in the light of our great commercial treaties, offering no gain whatever to American shipping, while greatly increasing ocean freights on our agricultural and manufactured products."

There is an American merchant marine plank for the Maine Senator that will warm the cockles of his heart if he is not merely shamming when he talks about the revival of our shipping.

As for Number Four of Senator FRYE'S programme, the extension of our commerce, what Democratic platform in the last thirty years has failed to give the place of prominence to a declaration in favor of extending our commerce by striking off its fetters? Extend commerce? Why, Senator FRYE'S party has for years devoted two-thirds of its dynamic energy and substantially all of its campaign money to the attempt to prohibit and destroy commerce. Dingleyism and the extension of commerce are incompatibles and must not be mixed in the same platform.

From beginning to end, with the Hawaiian and leprous exception noted, Senator FRYE'S platform is sound and orthodox Democratic doctrine. The Democratic Party is not opposed to these propositions. What the Populist featherheads who are at present in charge of the Congressional opposition to the Republican Party think of them is of little consequence to genuine Democracy.

JOHN MORLEY ON ALLIANCES.

The cabled summary of Mr. JOHN MORLEY'S speech at Leeds on June 8 did not convey at all the same notion of the speaker's position as the full report which has now come by mail. This is nobody's fault. CHARLES READE said, very justly, that there was not a man in a thousand who could summarize evidence without falsifying it. What is true of evidence is true of a careful exposition by a public man of a complicated public question. Quite naturally, the part of Mr. MORLEY'S speech directly referring to the Anglo-American alliance was the part that was chosen for transmission to this country, and it was transmitted virtually in full. But upon reading the report of the entire speech it appears that these passages were incidental, and almost parenthetical. One or two remarks were omitted even from this part which are necessary to a comprehension of it. One of these is that it makes a great difference whether the proposed union "is an alliance for peace, for harmonious co-operation," or whether it is to be "an alliance between jingoes in America and jingoes in England for purposes not of peace, not of harmonious co-operation, but of menace and of war."

Of the desirableness of a closer friendship of sentiment between the two countries Mr. MORLEY spoke very warmly, and upon this point he affirmed that "there is no longer any difference between public parties in this country." But the main purpose of his address had no reference to this country at all. It was a deprecation of what he took to be Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S appeal for an alliance of Great Britain against Russia not only with us, but with Germany. Perhaps upon this point he did Mr. CHAMBERLAIN some injustice. Indeed, it has never been very easy for a Liberal who was also a Gladstonian and a Home Ruler to do justice to the member for West Birmingham. But that Germany is the natural ally of Great Britain against Russia Mr. CHAMBERLAIN not only affirmed in the speech which Mr. MORLEY was reviewing, but reaffirmed a few days after in the House of Commons in general reply to his critics.

Mr. MORLEY'S main point was that this position of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S is entirely wrong. He made a vigorous exposure of what was undoubtedly a weakness in the speech of the Secretary for the Colonies, namely, the assumption that the way to secure an alliance upon favorable terms was to advertise and indeed to exaggerate your need of an alliance. Upon what he called Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S prospectus Mr. MORLEY was wittily and not unjustly severe. But he blamed the Government very seriously for its wanton antagonism of Russia in general and for the particular antagonism which led it to take, by way of compensation for Port Arthur, which Russia really needed, Wei-Hai-Wei, which Great Britain did not need at all, and which is a source not of strength but of weakness. According to Mr. MORLEY, who did not pretend in this contention to represent his party or to speak for anybody but himself, the rivalry of Russia and Great Britain in Asia ought to be a friendly rivalry in the work of civilizing and Europeanizing that continent. The outlet which Russia has secured upon the Gulf of Pe-chi-li is the natural sequel of the eastward expansion which she has for so long been undergoing. To secure it was to satisfy a legitimate national need. The true "compensation" of England was not to take another port, for which she had no real use, and which she may have to defend at great cost and risk, but to take advantage of the markets opened by Russia to the utmost of her ability. "My fundamental proposition is this, for the policy of settling the Chinese and other Asiatic problems, that placing yourselves in open and violent antagonism to Russia is a foolish and mistaken policy, inevitably foredoomed to failure." Holding this view, it was quite natural that Mr. MORLEY should deprecate any alliance, even one with the United States, still more one with Germany, for the purpose of antagonizing Russia. And it was in the course of presenting this view that he made the remarks about the Anglo-American alliance that the cable has transmitted to us.

THE GOVERNMENT OF "CONQUESTS."

The current issue of Harper's Weekly makes the pregnant inquiry whether there are any limits to the power of Congress to legislate for such territory as we may acquire outside of the present area of the United States. In the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution "territory belonging to the United States" of which Congress was to have "power to dispose," as well as to make "all needful rules and regulations" respecting it, was of course properly continuous with the States. It was expected, as in the course of time it became populous and civilized enough, to become States, and the territorial condition was a condition of pupilage and preparation. Even so, our contemporary adduces various decisions of the Supreme Court which indicate that that body scarcely considers that it has a power of review over the "rules and regulations" which Congress may find "needful." Judge BRADLEY indeed said, in an opinion delivered in 1889, that Congress would "doubtless be subject to those fundamental limitations in regard to personal rights which are formulated in the Constitution and its amendments," but even this could not be done by express and direct application of its provisions, "which have been pretty uniformly held to be inapplicable." And, indeed, Judge BRADLEY'S remark was evidently "obiter dictum."

It is easy to see the line of reasoning which the Judges have taken. The Constitution, being a compact between the States, cannot be invoked by any but the parties to it, or their citizens, for their protection. It does not apply to the relations of the Government with people who are subsequently ceded to it or conquered by it. Senator TELLER, with a cheerful ambiguity, observes that wherever our flag flies, "by right of conquest or the consent of the people," there it will remain, the plain fact being that neither condition is fulfilled in the case of Hawaii. In the case of the Philippines, we have already appointed an officer to be Military Governor of the islands when we get them. He will, of course, govern them by martial law while the war lasts. He will continue to govern them by martial law after the war is over, until Congress makes some provision for governing them otherwise. If Congress makes no provision he will go on governing them by martial law. In that case wherein will his government differ, except through his personal enlightenment, from the government of the preposterous hidalgo whom he will displace? Doubtless Gen MERRITT is a much more enlightened person than Gen. AUGUSTIN Y DAVILA. But Americans are agreed that the personal virtues of a ruler are not a satisfactory substitute for a government of laws. A government of laws, in the American sense, that can scarcely be called which an alien Legislature is authorized to impose, without reference to the wishes of the people over whom it is to be set up, and which is not even reviewable by the courts upon the ground of its "constitutionality" or consonance with the notions of civil government entertained by citizens of the nation by which it is imposed. Such a government Congress seems to have full power to set up over the people of Hawaii when we annex them by the consent of some 4 per cent. of the population, or of the Philippines when we acquire them by killing, capturing, or expelling the "junta of authorities" in Manila.

A NOBLE PAIR.

If Mr. PLATT had the leisure to which he is accustomed at this season of the year he might while away a few hours by taking the testimony in the Raines-Quigg case and matching one against another the epithets applied by one set of his adjutants to the other set. He would have a long column of each sort. As he conned them, recognizing their essential accuracy, recalling the circumstances that justify them and reviewing his own relations to the gentlemen vilified and those vilifying, he could flatter himself that never before was a leader so faithfully served by men who so heartily and justly despised each other and who by all honest men are so heartily and justly despised.

The outcome of the suit was to have been expected, the jury had so many hopelessly contradictory things to set off one against another. If Mr. QUIGG'S damnatory statements were true, even his own counsel admitted that they were made from a motive that would not bear inspection. If Mr. RAINES were everything that he was charged with being, how much better was the defendant QUIGG? If the Senator had been corruptly influenced by the "notorious lobbyist" now Superintendent of the Insurance Department, had not Mr. QUIGG been engaged in the same business with that gentleman and working on another branch of the same line? Could anything said about RAINES really injure his character? Could anything said by QUIGG really injure any one's character? How was it possible to discriminate as to who was blackened and who was guilty of blackening where all were tarred with the same stick? No wonder that the bewildered jury were unable to agree. Had the etiquette of the courtroom permitted they might with some reason have reported that the rules of law made for civilized and decent people could not be applied to quarrels between persons who neither owned the duties nor respected the rights of reputable society.

With the balance which the jury practically proclaim between untrustworthiness of the plaintiff and defendant in this case the public will rest content. It reflects the view that had long since become general. But perhaps the people of New York, even in these times, will stop to think of the "master" of both—as he was freely described by witnesses and counsel—Mr. PLATT. "Like master, like man," is a maxim that may in this case safely be reversed. Senator PLATT is a man of much more ability than QUIGG or RAINES or PAYN, or he could not control them as his tools, but the character of the tools shows the kind of work for which he uses them and the nature of his own aims. These men paint each other as vulgar and sordid, hypocritical and false-hearted, greedy toward the public and treacherous to each other, but as instruments they suit Mr. PLATT, and he, as a master workman, matches his instruments. That is not a hitherto unknown fact, but it has not before been brought out quite so plainly. What makes it of especial interest is that in the present organization of politics in New York Mr. PLATT is offered to us by the Republican Party as the only alternative to Mr. CROKER.

It is worth noting that on the day of the close of this disgusting trial Mr. CROKER was dilating to an English reporter on the essential and inevitable virtue of Tammany and the especial superiority of one DEVERY, the Tammany Chief of Police, as its representative. PLATT or CROKER, CROKER or PLATT, they are a noble pair to choose from. But until the people of New York shall take the trouble to provide for ruling themselves this is the choice to which they are shut up.

The opponents of the Hawaiian job need not be concerned by the criticism of its friends as to their motives. These motives will stand the test of examination, experience, and time. The determination to give the people of the country the chance they have never yet had to study the adventure on which they are asked blindly to enter is a just and wise one. The plea of expediency is an empty one. The alleged desire of the President to secure hasty action, if it exists, is impertinent. We already have all the advantages, so far as the war is concerned, that annexation can give us, and cannot be deprived of them. It would be wicked to assume responsibilities for which we are not prepared and of which we cannot rid ourselves. All the discussion the rules of the Senate allow is none too much to insist upon.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some "smart fellow" in England made a discovery recently in his own mind that bad weather, with excessive rainfall, came around once in every nineteen years. He had ascertained, or, perhaps, he was old enough to remember, that 1860 and 1879 gave us "cold, wet, and gloomy Summers." So when he found the same sort of weather in 1898, he immediately decided that it was a kind of nineteen-year locust. Unfortunately for him, the Farmer Dunn of London, ARTHUR W. PRESTON, Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, had access to weather records extending back to 1765, or further, and he promptly decided that if any one had a nineteen-year cycle it ought to work backward as well as forward. So he proceeded to examine the records, and he found that the theory was built on sand. Here are a few of his notes:

1822.—This was known as "The Charming Year." Eleven-twelfths of the year were remarkable for continued warmth. Great heat prevailed in the middle of May, June was very dry, July less fine and warm, but harvest commenced early in the month, and August was fine and hot. Fine weather continued until Oct. 16 (WHISTLECRAFT.) Rainfall at Sunbury, Middlesex—April, 2.82 inches; May, 1.46 inches; June, 0.54 inch; July, 2.70 inches; August, 1.32 inches; September, 1.12 inches, (COWE.)

1803.—The principal feature of this season was a drought of several weeks' duration, and the general produce, though good, was not large, (BAKER.) Very hot and dry Summer. (BRUNHAM.) Rainfall at Sunbury, Middlesex—April, 1.51 inches; May, 1.73 inches; June, 4.21 inches; July, 0.89 inch; August, 1.14 inches; September, 0.61 inch, (COWE.)

1765.—The Summer was remarkable for its heat and dryness, and all vegetation being influenced by their effects, brought forth fruits and flowers in unusual perfection (KNAPP.) A very dry Summer, and often very hot, (BRUNHAM.)

These facts seem to upset the nineteen-year theory. It is now time for WIGGINS and TOTTEN to speak up.

—The significance to the minds of the masses in Eastern countries of the arrival of United States sailors and soldiers in Manila will be much influenced by the eloquent remark of the British Consul at that place. In a letter of Capt. FRANK WILDES of the cruiser Boston, this remark has been conveyed to this country. It seems that a Spanish woman, living in Manila, was affected by the general panic which prevailed there when our fleet achieved its victory under Admiral DEWEY, and which was not much abated by the proclamation of the Governor General setting forth the fact that the Americans were addicted to rapine and plunder. In her state of distrust the Spanish lady went to see the British Consul, probably reasoning, quite naturally, that he would know something pretty definite about a people which spoke his language. His words to her ought to become historic. He said: "Madame, honor and virtue are safer in Manila to-day than they have been in 300 years." And so they will be in Cuba when our supremacy there is established. But what a pregnant epitomizing of the contrast between the two nations was contained in that single sentence! We Americans ought to thank our Master every day that the protection of honor and virtue is one of the practices by which we are known among the nations. We can stand a few applications of the noun "pigs" from Spain in the circumstances.

—A most estimable minister of Jersey City on Sunday last preached a sermon in favor of dancing. Now, such a sermon is worthy of serious praise, and many of the excellent minister's assertions were beyond dispute. But when he undertook to describe the abuses of a good thing, he said: "I see no reason why parties cannot commence at 8 P. M. instead of 9 or 10. We are growing too stylish for our own good. The belle that retires at 3 or 4 A. M. is like a she bear the next day. It is patent to all the house that she has danced too much." Herein the gentleman showed that he was not a complete master of his subject. He was talking about the girl who dances only once in a while and to whom a party is an event, a great occasion, for which a new gown must be made and a general upsetting of the ordinary routine of life must take place. His words did not apply at all to the habitual dancers, the regular society woman, whose existence is chiefly composed of balls, dinners, and other social functions. The truth about these women is that they go out to receptions, &c., at night frequently after the theatre or the opera—not at 9 or 10—and they reach home at uncertain hours in the morning. The next day they are up at a reasonable time and out shopping or horseback riding in the Park, with cheeks full of roses and eyes like stars. At noon they are off to some function, they attend a luncheon, a song recital at 3, a tea at 5, a dinner at 7, and are ready then for another evening's pleasure, though it cannot be said that they dance all night every night. But their dances are pretty frequent, and are late, yet it is generally conceded that our society women succeed in maintaining buoyancy of spirits and appearance. Many people wonder how they do it. It is much more likely to be the woman in whose life a late dance is a rare event who suffers from the reaction the next day.

PERSONAL.

—GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, author of "Arms and the Man," "The Devil's Disciple," and other embodiments of a complete disbelief in the romantic side of life as generally understood, cannot at any rate longer fling his sneers at those who have succumbed to the wiles of Hymen. A London paper announces: "On June 1, 1898, at the Registrar's office, GEORGE BERNARD SHAW to Miss PAYNE TOWNSHEND." The same paper further deposes that the bride "is a most kindly and amiable lady, of great wealth, who has for some time past been actively interested in social movements, and, above all, in the London School of Economics, of which she is a great benefactor and a Trustee." All of which is very interesting. Mr. SHAW, having become the husband of a lady who possesses both wealth and amiability, will no longer be under the necessity of writing either slashing criticisms or plays in which he rails at human nature. He can now settle down and become a respectable, middle-class gentleman, devoted to charitable pursuits and his wife.

CURRENT NOTES.

Capt. J. H. Kauke of Wooster, Ohio, has given over $40,000 in cash donations in the past to the University of Wooster, and now he has deeded to it his residence in the town, that cost him $30,000.

* * *

A man on trial in Boston on the charge of burglary was permitted to make a statement after the prosecution closed, and he asserted that he could not remember his father's name. No efforts to jog his memory availed anything.

* * *

The Mobile (Ala.) Register patriotically desires that the South shall resume this year the celebration of the Fourth of July, and it appeals to the youth especially to set off their firecrackers then and no longer wait until Christmas to make their noisy demonstrations.

* * *

"My one hope is that we shall retain the Philippine group forever. It is worth all of China and a hundred Cubas, and the inhabitants desire it." So wrote Lieut. George N. Hayward of the United States cruiser Baltimore, from Cavité, May 12, to a relative in Detroit.

* * *

The people of New Orleans have purchased a handsome sword, to be presented to Gunner Charles Morgan of their city, who fired the first gun on the New York at Matanzas. He arranged the torpedoes on the Merrimac, to be exploded when Lieut. Hobson and his men sank her.

Notice to Correspondents.

No attention is paid to any communication which does not contain the correct name and address of the writer.

YALE'S POSITION IN ROWING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest the discussion in the "Topics of the Times" regarding Yale's position in rowing. Through your sheet I would like to ask the writer of the note that appeared in Tuesday's issue one question. He says: "Unquestionably the aquatic representatives of Yale would be glad to meet every good college crew in the country, but the expense of time and money involved puts this out of the case."

Does the writer indeed believe that it would cost Yale any more money or time to row against five crews in a single race than against one? Obviously not. If not, then let him answer why Yale did not consent to enter the intercollegiate regatta soon to take place at Saratoga. Or does Yale raise the same complaint against Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin that she raised against Cornell when the latter's crew so badly beat her, namely, "We only said we could beat Harvard"?

WALTER BERNARD.

Far Rockaway, N. Y., June 21, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Mercenary.

He—Do you believe in marrying for money?

She—I don't know; but I believe in divorcing for alimony.—Boston Transcript.

Love's Rivalries.

"My girl's hand is as white as the driven snow."

"Pooh, that's nothing! My girl's heart is as deep as a driven well."—Detroit Free Press.

Good Place to Buy.

She—I understand that matter weighing one pound on the moon's surface, if transferred to the earth, would weigh six pounds.

He—Can't you manage to buy your butter up there, dear?—Yonkers Statesman.

Nature's Compensations.

"Tell me about your graduating class photograph, Miss Lily."

"Well, all those homely girls standing up at the back are the smart ones; all those pretty girls sitting down in front are the silly ones."—Chicago Record.

On Easy Terms.

"Well," said the Spaniard, as he turned in for his siesta, "there's no use of our borrowing trouble."

"I know it," replied the Minister of Finance. "But it's the only thing we can get without collateral."—Washington Star.

THE SONG OF THE CLICK.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

With fingers shriveled and bent,
With eyes that are never at ease,
A general who bore a profusion of gilt
Sat working the typewriter keys.

Click! click! click!
In arrogance, folly, and pride,
He thumped the old keys with a long practiced ease,
And smoothly and neatly he lied.

"We've beaten the Yankees again!
We've dyed the whole bay with their gore!
We've set their big fleet in a shameful retreat
And their loss is a thousand or more!

"Our gunners have filled 'em with woe,
Their cruisers are pitiful wrecks,
If our triumphs hold good, and of course they all should,
We'll soon have our feet on their necks!

"Our losses are really so small—
They are small as a general rule,
That I know you'll make sport when I gravely report,
The only one killed is a mule!

"Their blockade is flimsy and weak,
Our Morros the Yankees all fear,
And our wealth of supplies would gladden your eyes—
We've too much to eat for a year!"

Click, click, click!
Along in the beaten old rut
Poor Blanco's fakes go, for the Don doesn't know
That the very last cable is cut!

THE DANGER OF TO-DAY

Mr. Cleveland on the Territorial Expansion Idea.

AN ALLURING TEMPTATION

Would Be a Dangerous Perversion of Our National Mission, He Says.

The ex-President Impresses the Necessity for Wisdom, Good Citizenship, and True Patriotism.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 21.—Grover Cleveland delivered the annual Founders' Day address of the commencement exercises of the Lawrenceville School, held today. The day's programme began with speeches by the graduating class, followed by the presentation of a tablet in memory of the last surviving founder of the school, Charles Ewing Green, LL. D. At noon a meeting of the school alumni was held, and at 1 o'clock Dr. and Mrs. McKenzie held a reception, Mrs. Grover Cleveland assisting in the receiving. The graduating class received their diplomas in the afternoon, and Grover Cleveland delivered his address entitled "Good Citizenship." After paying a high tribute to the school and to the memory of the late Charles Ewing Green, Mr. Cleveland said:

I have spoken of my interest in American citizenship, and in casting about for a subject to present to you to-day it has seemed to be that I cannot do better than to utilize the short time I may properly consume by making a few observations concerning true American citizenship and the obligations it imposes upon every one entitled to share its honor and privileges. American citizenship means more than any other citizenship, not only because it lives and flourishes beneath the protection of the freest and best institutions in the world, and but because it has the perpetuity and success of those institutions absolutely in its keeping and control. Our Government is not, and never was, in outside proprietorship which could determine or set limits to our rights of occupancy. American citizenship has built its own habitation and is the tenant of no superior. It must, however, be plainly apparent that this independence in the enjoyment of privileges is not all that is involved in our relations to the Government we proudly call our own.

As one who is the owner of the house in which he lives cannot look to another for its care and preservation, so American citizenship assumes the responsibility of maintaining unaltered and unimpaired the Government which shelters it and which has thus far been its protection against wind and storm. A just apprehension of the seriousness of this responsibility is the test of true American citizenship. In order that the duty and responsibility we owe our Government may be fully appreciated and faithfully discharged, it is vitally necessary for us to be convinced that we cannot delegate to others the work required of us. Each individual must with his own hands do his share. In this way our Government was built, and this way only can it be kept in fit condition for the habitation of free Americans. It therefore follows that no one can lay claim in a proper sense to true American citizenship who does not interest himself in matters pertaining to our Government, who does not inform himself as to its designs and purposes, or who is not willing by actual interference to guard it against abuses and insidious perversion as well as against open attack.

Of course, this interest and intervention in public affairs are worse than useless unless they are entered upon in a proper spirit and with a proper motive. No one increases his claim to good citizenship who interests himself in public affairs for purely selfish purposes and to accomplish personal ends. A man may acquire a knowledge of the principles of our Government and use this knowledge to mislead, and the pretense of devotion to these principles may mask nothing better than the advocacy of blind and mischievous partisanship. If such things constitute good citizenship, we might congratulate our country, for we have them in abundance. Inasmuch, however, as they are really evils which sadly afflict and endanger us, it is of the utmost importance that there should be infused into our body politic the counteracting remedy of true patriotic or unselfish American citizenship. This grows out of a love of our Government for its own sake and for what it does for every citizen.

It is thoughtful and intelligent, and has a clear understanding of the doctrines upon which our Government rests; it rejoices in American traditions, it glories in American objects and purposes, and is proudly contented with the accepted mission of the United States among the nations of the earth. The existence of the highest type of American citizenship depends largely, of course, upon the continuation of the best and most patriotic sentiment among our people. It is nevertheless true that it depends to an equal, if not greater, degree upon a constant steadiness of sound American judgment and an uncompromising ability among our citizens to resist temptation.

The Danger of To-day.

The American people are tempted every day and every hour to abandon their accustomed way and enter upon a course of new and strange adventure. Never before in our history have we been beset with temptations so dangerous as those which now whisper in our ears alluring words of conquest and expansion, and point out to us fields bright with the glory of war. I once saw a very useful book entitled "Don't." It contained a statement of numerous things which should not be done. I am inclined to adopt the plan of this book to the extent of cautioning you against the imperfect ideas of civic duties, and warn you against certain dangers which threaten the soundness and safety of true American citizenship, and which especially at this particular time, seem to lie in wait for us on every side. At the outset, I beg you never to harbor the thought that an active participation in political affairs is inconsistent with the largest possible degree of culture and education. I hope you will not stop short of the highest educational requirements within your reach, and that in the meantime you will also cultivate sincere sympathy with your fellow-countrymen in every walk of life.

With these, and a proper appreciation of your obligation to your Government, you will be in possession of a perfectly natural and consistent preparation for the best citizenship, and will find that the most advanced education will neither be damaged nor tarnished by contact with political concerns. It is absolutely certain that we are in need of reinforcements in the ranks of good citizenship. It is no less certain that our schools and colleges can, in a large measure, supply the necessary help. If through the indifference or refusal of our educated men it be not forthcoming, the fault that lies at their doors is little less than criminal. Since patriotism underlies good citizenship, you should avoid a misconception of a meaning of this word. I believe there is sometimes a tendency to think patriotism is something bellicose and defiant, best illustrated by noisily bragging of our National prowess, quarrelsomely seeking some one who dare dispute it, and threatening war against the combined world on the slightest pretext.

What True Patriotism Is.

Of course, true patriotism is a very different thing. If it be exhibited by the man who leaves home and friends for our flag in war, and risks his life in his country's quarrel, it is none the less exhibited by the wife and mother who remains at home to weep and mourn. If it animate the leader of soldiers in the field, it may no less animate the conscientious teacher at home who prepares men for the faithful discharge of civic duty in time of peace. If it incite an army to deeds of heroism, it should also incite constant and disinterested thought and action of the vast army of thoughtful, peaceful citizens who have in their keeping the preservation of that National integrity and honor which constitute their country's life and hope. Do not fail to gain by study and reflection a just apprehension of the purposes and objects for which our Government was established, to the end that you may detect any proposed departure from such purposes and objects and be able to form an opinion as to its justification or desirability. You will probably be led by your reflections and studies to the conclusion that our Government was formed for the express purpose of creating in a new world a new Nation, the foundation of which should be man's self-government, whose safety and prosperity should be secure in its absolute freedom from Old World complications and in its renunciations of all schemes of foreign conquest, and whose mission should be the subjection to civilization and industrial occupation of the vast domain in which it has taken root. If you believe those things, do not permit any accusation of ultra and progressive conservatism to trouble you.

If, then, the suggestion is made that the time has come for our Nation to abandon its old landmarks and to follow the lights of monarchical hazards and that we should attempt to enforce the simple machinery of our popular and domestic government to serve the schemes of imperialism, your challenge of the proposition is entirely in order. If you are satisfied that foreign conquest and unnatural extension or annexation are dangerous perversions of our National missions, and if it shall seem to you in the light of reason and history that such perversions bring in their train a people's demoralization and a decay of popular contentment more surely destructive to the Republic than armies with banners, you will not be necessarily wrong.

Our Present Domain Sufficient.

As an illustration of our past methods, it may occur to you that, though this Nation is young, we have within its short existence, by close adherence to our original designs and purposes, astonished the world by our progress and the development of our vast possessions. With our first century's tremendous growth and advance before your eyes as proof of the strength and efficiency of consistent Americanism, you will find in the beginning of our second century proof of the abundence of our present domain in millions of acres of American territory still unoccupied while hundreds of Government officials wait to bestow it upon settlers. You will also see other large acres of American soil yet untrodden by the feet of man, while our gates are still standing open to receive those who shall come from other lands to share our homes and privileges. In view of these things, and considering our achievements in the past and our promise for the future, recalling what we have done and what we have been, and what yet remains for us to do under the guidance of the rules and motives which have thus far governed our National life, you surely are entitled to demand the best of reasons for a change in our policy and conduct, and to exact a conclusive explanation of the conditions which make our acquisition of new and distant territory either justifiable, prudent, or necessary.

The War Measure "Necessity" Theory

Perhaps you should be satisfied with the excuse that such acquisition is necessary by way of warlike preparation or precaution. This, however, will immediately suggest to you that we have found heretofore a constant source of congratulation in the fact that the contemplation of war and its contingencies is not and should not be familiar to our ordinary National life; that it has also been our boast that a large standing military establishment and warlike precautions are not among the needs of the people whose victories are those of peace, and whose immunity from armed conflict is found in their freedom from foreign relationships that give birth to war, and that, though it has been abundantly demonstrated that the courage and splendid fighting qualities of our countrymen will never fail in time of need, it is still a grave question whether the cheapening of our estimate of the value of peace by dwelling upon war and warlike preparation is calculated to improve the quality of our National character. These considerations naturally lead me to counsel you against the danger of allowing the bright dress and gay trappings which war puts on to divert your attention from the ugly features that belong to it, as seen in the light of true American citizenship.

The danger of such a diversion may arise from restless enthusiasm, which is by no means unattractive, or from our admiration for deeds of valor which is a National characteristic, or from the fascination of dangerous adventure never found without bravery, or from the love of the glory of successful battle which is almost an impulse of humanity, or from a tendency to combativeness which if not altogether lovely and amiable, is regarded by genuine Americans with benevolent toleration. It is difficult to deal with the question of war at this time and avoid misconception and misrepresentation. But we are considering American citizenship endeavoring to find its best and most useful characteristics, and how they can be most effectively cultivated and securely preserved. From this standpoint war is a hateful thing, which we should shun and avoid as antagonistic to the objects of our National existence; as threatening demoralization to our National character, and as obstructive to our National destiny. If you believe this you should stand bravely for your belief, even though a shower of stupid calls may fill the air; if on account of this belief you are called milksops and cowards wanting peace at any price you will find yourselves in splendid companionship.

Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Dewey.

The great American General of this country, after leading immense armies to victory and after having served two terms as President of the United States, said: "I never went into a battle willingly or with enthusiasm. I was always glad when a battle was over. I never want to command another army. I take no interest in armies." When he wrote: "Let us have peace," he gave to his countrymen of this future generation the most inspiring example of greatness and true American citizenship. Sherman, who marched to the sea and had his full share of the glories and triumphs of war, gave his own description of it in his own style when he said, "War is hell." The dashing and impetuous Sheridan declared long after "Sheridan's Ride" had been read and sung and after his experience of war at home had been supplemented by his observation of war abroad, "The more I have seen of war the more I have despised it."

We are told that the brave and gallant Dewey, whose recent daring achievements and successes in war have added new glories and lustre to his country's name and aroused the enthusiasm and admiration of every American, while waiting in a foreign port for the command that should send him to the scene of his victory, wrote these words to his sister: "But, after all, war is a terrible thing, and some way out of the dilemma may be found without resorting to it."

Where War Is Justified.

While thus suggesting to you the forbidding traits of war I should be guilty of an attempt to mislead if I fail to promptly remind you that there are conditions which not only justify war, but make a resort to it a duty. No nation, however peacefully inclined and whatever the consequences may be, can determine that it will in no circumstances engage in war. Bad as it is and deplorable as its incidents are, no Government can refuse war at the risk of imperiling its existence or sacrificing the rights and interests it holds in trust for its people and for humanity and civilization. Of course, we cannot be entirely exempt from the conditions which may force a nation into war any more than an individual can be exempt from the incidents that may force the most peaceful man to a personal encounter. In view of such an unescapable liability, to be brought face to face with the question of war, and in view of war's real nature and its demoralizing effect upon every walk of life, we cannot fail to be most seriously impressed by the reflection that we have expressly authorized those to whom we have intrusted our public affairs to determine for us the momentous mission of peace or war, and that if the determination be for war our ready and unquestioning acquiescence becomes patriotism, and the support of our country's intention becomes good citizenship.

How, then, shall the people protect themselves against the folly of a departure from their National purposes and against the crime of unnecessary and unjustifiable war? Manifestly by an intelligent study of their part of the character of the Government and the exaction of a clear apprehension on the part of those who would represent them in public life of their National mission and of the baleful effect of war upon a nation's health. The consideration emphasized in the strongest possible manner the importance of a large participation by thoughtful and educated men in political affairs. Nothing, however, will be found sufficient as a protection of the people against betrayal if conscience and moral courage are lacking. Intelligence, study, and knowledge are not protective agencies unless they are regular and guided by a conscientious and serious desire to do right, and by an unswerving adherence to patriotic conviction.

I have thus indicated the combination of conditions and forces that promise protection to our people against the heedless sacrifice of the safety and prosperity which peace insures and which will prove adequate for the preservation of that constancy to National motives which waits to bless and crown our future, and these combined conditions and forces constitute genuine American good citizenship.

Moral Courage Needed.

In our present predicament of war we need have no fear that American courage in battle will fail to bring us victory, but I pray you not to forget that when the clash of arms is stilled and the courage of the soldier has done its work we shall greatly need, in dealing with a problem that will then confront us, a steady and uncompromising moral courage which, unmoved by clamor and undisturbed by the excitement of triumph, will demand the things that true American citizenship desires to be right and just and safe.

"In conclusion, let me assure you who are soon to meet the responsibilities that attend the activities of American life, that if you would obtain the highest usefulness of good citizenship, you must not [illegible]

clearly apprehend our National purposes and missions, but must also cultivate the assertive and constant moral courage that alone can make your patriotic intention effective. If you are tempted to pleasantly drift with the current of thoughtless popular sentiment, look carefully to see if the stream runs in a safe direction. Remember that to descend is easy. Bravely resolve that, with 'heart within and God overhead,' you will determine your obligations to your country by the tests of right and conscience. Thus when you are called to service in the ranks of good citizenship, you will be armed and equipped with a correct apprehension of your country's need, with a hearty willingness to strive for her safety, and with a moral courage that will never surrender in her cause."

RECEPTION TO OSCAR S. STRAUS

The National Civic Club Honors the New Minister to Turkey—Discourages Colonial Expansion.

A reception was tendered last night to Oscar S. Straus, recently appointed Minister to Turkey by President McKinley, at the National Civic Club of Brooklyn. The club parlors on Montague Street were filled with many of the most prominent citizens of Brooklyn, including ex-Congressman W. D. Bynum, Gen. Horatio C. King, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, St. Clair McKelway, Henry Hentz, the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, Thomas E. Pearsall, Ernst Nathan, George Foster Peabody, Robert H. Roy, Henry Yonge, J. Warren Greene, Gen. A. C. Barnes, Major John D. Kieley, Thomas G. Shearman, and Charles J. Edwards.

A notable illustration of the differences of opinion over the prospect that the United States will embark in colonial enterprises was afforded in the speeches of Mr. Straus and St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle. President Frederic W. Hinrichs of the club presided and introduced Mr. Straus.

Mr. Straus spoke of the triumphs of diplomacy, and referred to the Congress of Berlin as a notable instance. "Disraeli," he said, "brought home to his grateful sovereign a victory far more important and significant than that of Balaklava. He brought with him the inestimable blessings of peace with honor." After referring to the enormous expense which a modern war entails, Mr. Straus recounted the contributions made by American diplomacy to the law of nations, naming particularly the principle that a subject has a right to change his allegiance, and the extension of the laws of neutrality. Next he spoke of the early enunciation and constant maintenance of the American policy of non-interference in European politics.

"Our neutral and continental policy," he said, "was summed up with prophetic foresight by Washington when he counseled friendly relations with all, entangling alliances with none. We have not outgrown the guidance and wisdom of these prophets of our destiny, [Applause] and let us never, in the hour of triumph or in the day of our magnificent power and strength, be led astray from the wisdom of these prophets or be tempted by what may appear expediency for the moment."

Mr. McKelway followed. "To the degree," he said, "which this appointment vindicates the doctrine of fit men for fit functions, we are glad, Mr. Straus, and you ought to be." Mr. McKelway's difference with Mr. Straus on the subject of imperialism was expressed as follows:

"You, Mr. Straus, are the Minister designate of a republic of forty-five States, four Territories, and one Federal District. A new form of membership of the Union may be evolved before you shall reach your place of duty, or soon after—perhaps before you leave us. An era of growth, expansion, responsibility, in the opinions of some of us, is opening to the United States. We may not all be of one mind on that or on the beauties of that here. But if any of you differ from me on that subject your sincerity is unquestionable, and the time for the correction of your error will be ample. And if you, Sir, differ from me in that matter, you will be able, under the disenchantment of distance, to cast an almost retrospective look upon our onslaught upon Spain, and your error or mistake will be as amendable as could be desired." (Laughter.)

Gen. Woodford, who received an ovation when he entered, was then called upon and spoke briefly, recalling the fact that two of the Ambassadors at Madrid were diplomatic associates of Mr. Straus at Constantinople, and that to Mr. Straus's introduction of him to them he was indebted for the confidence which they reposed in him.

Rutgers College Commencement.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 21.—The one hundred and thirty-second commencement of Rutgers College took place to-day. The first important event of the day was the alumni dinner, which was held in Winants Hall in the afternoon, and at which 275 alumni were present. Dr. Scott, President of the college, presided. Several speeches were made. Edwin Dawson responding for the graduating class. The Trustees of the college met during the afternoon and conferred these degrees: Doctor of Divinity, upon the Rev. John H. Karsten, '60, of Michigan, and upon Prof. Gilleaud of the Theological Seminary of this city; Doctor of Laws, upon Edward G. Janeway, '60, of New York City. This evening the graduation exercises took place in Ballantine Gymnasium.

Jersey City High School Exercises.

The twenty-seventh annual commencement of the Jersey City High School took place last night at the Academy of Music. The graduating class numbered seventy-nine. The opening prayer was made by the Rev. George C. Wilding, and the class presentation by School Superintendent Henry Snyder. The address to the graduates was made by ex-Senator William D. Edwards, the prizes were presented by Dr. John Jay Broderick, and the diplomas were awarded by Joseph L. Firm, President of the Board of Education. A dance and supper followed at Hasbrouck Hall.

Commencement at Wellesley.

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 21.—The twentieth annual commencement of Wellesley College occurred to-day. The graduating class numbered 146 young women. It was the largest class ever graduated from Wellesley.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The season for the Fifth Avenue Theatre will close Saturday night with the performance of Mrs. Fiske in "Divorcons."

Managers Lederer & McClellan of the Casino have made arrangements for the reappearance of Louis Mann and Clara Lippman in "The Telephone Girl" for an indefinite period.

Among John B. Davis's enterprises for the coming season are six French plays which he has recently received from Paris. One has already been placed in a Broadway theatre, and will be presented early in September. It is now being translated by B. B. Valentine.

The box and seat sale begins this morning at the Madison Square Theatre for the Hammerstein testimonial, which is to be given next Wednesday evening, June 29. The sale of seats at the Harlem Opera House does not begin until to-morrow morning, as there will first be an auction sale of seats in the Harlem Music Hall.

Miss Maud Hollins, who concluded her engagement with the Steindorf Opera Company last Saturday night, will appear with the De Wolf Hopper Opera Company, playing at Manhattan Beach, beginning July 11. Next season Miss Hollins will play the leading soubrette rôle, with Jefferson De Angelis. Manager Stevens has signed Harry MacDonough for this company also. John W. McKinney will take care of the business end of the company.

It is probable that the London season of "The Heart of Maryland" will close next Saturday night, instead of July 1, as recently planned. Messrs. Gatti, the proprietors of the Adelphi Theatre, were very desirous of reopening their theatre in August with "The Heart of Maryland," with Mrs. Carter in the cast, supported by an English company, but on account of her health Mrs Carter was unable to consider the proposition. As evidence of the splendid impression which Mr. Belasco's drama has made abroad, arrangements have been made for its production in Berlin on or about Oct. 18, and negotiations are pending for its presentation in other countries.

Philadelphia Man Acts Strangely.

An aged, white-haired man ordered a meal late last night in the Boston Restaurant, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. After eating it he said he had no money to pay for it, but refused to leave the place. A policeman took him to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where he said he was seventy-five years old, and that he was C. H. Garden, a retired hat manufacturer of Philadelphia. He could not tell where he lived, but on a key ring in his pocket was the address, 606 Market Street. He had no money, but did have a gold watch and a handsome diamond ring. He appeared unbalanced in mind. He talked of having come yesterday from Philadelphia with $1,700 in his pocket, but could not say where his money had gone or where he had been. He was detained at the station.

50 DROWN AT A LAUNCHING

Battleship Albion Engulfs 200 Spectators Who Watch Her Maiden Plunge in England.

MANY BODIES TAKEN OUT

Working People Crowded on a Forbidden Staging and Were Swept Into the Sea—Col. Hay and Mrs. Hay Present.

LONDON, June 21.—The new British battleship Albion drowned upward of fifty persons as she slid into the water at Blackwall to-day. The bodies of five men, eighteen women, and eleven children have been recovered.

The Albion is a first-class battleship of 12,500 tons, and the Duchess of York performed the ceremony of christening. The United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, was present with Mrs. Hay, and Lieut. J. C. Colwell, the Naval Attaché of the Embassy, assisted at the ceremonies, which attracted besides the distinguished guests great numbers of laboring people, who took a holiday for the occasion. They trespassed on the shipbuilding yard where the launching took place, and the police were unable to keep the crowds from going upon a staging which they had been warned against.

As the great mass of steel slid into the water an immense wave rose and submerged the staging where 200 people stood. The backwash of the ship swept nearly all of them into the water. Many were picked up by rowboats and brought ashore, but the others were carried away by the flood tide which was running and drowned.

About sixty of the spectators were injured and had to receive surgical treatment.

Many plucky rescues of drowning persons were made by on-lookers.

Heart rending scenes were witnessed when the bodies of children and other relatives of those who escaped the disaster were recovered and brought to the land.

The Duchess of York and Colonel and Mrs. Hay and the remainder of the distinguished guests were unable to see the accident, which occurred at the moment when three cheers were called for the successful launch. And the cries and screams of the victims were drowned by the outburst of hurrahs and the steamers' syrens.

The water was alive with struggling people and floating debris. It was a scene of terrible confusion. The shrieks of the unfortunate people mingled with the cheers over the successful launching.

Fortunately there was plenty of help near in the shape of police boats and other craft. The shipbuilders with drags and the firemen who were employed in an ornamental capacity at the ceremony were all prompt in affording succor. A number of ladies had come to witness the launching. Some of these and many others were revived by artificial respiration. Some were injured by colliding with the debris.

There was an ample supply of restoratives soon available, and everything possible was done for the rescued, many of whom were in a state of complete collapse.

The Duke and Duchess of York have telegraphed assurances of their profound regret and sympathy.

Thousands who witnessed the launching, including the royal party, left the scene quite ignorant of the disaster. The staging that was destroyed had been erected for workmen near the stern of the Japanese cruiser in course of construction in the Blackwell yards. It was a light structure, about fifty feet long, and notices had been posted warning the public that it was dangerous.

The Albion is a first-class steel battleship of 12,950 tons, 390 feet long, 74 feet broad, and drawing 25 feet 5 inches of water. She is to have 13,500 indicated horse power, has two propellers, and cost about $4,000,000. The new battleship has eight inches of Harveyized steel on her sides, six inches on her bulkheads, and from twelve to five inches on her gun positions. Her armored deck is from two to three inches in thickness, her estimated speed is nearly nineteen knots, she is to carry 1,850 tons of coal, her crew is to number 700 men, and her armament is to consist of twelve-inch guns, 12 six-inch quick-firing guns, and 18 smaller quick-firing guns, with 5 torpedo tubes.

PRIVATE SHOOTS HIS GENERAL.

German Soldier Wounds Gen. von Rabe at a Review.

BERLIN, June 21.—During a military review to-day at Deutsch Eylau, near Osterode, East Prussia, a soldier in the ranks, whose identity is not yet established, fired at Gen. von Rabe, wounding him in the leg and killing his horse.

A searching investigation is proceeding.

POPE LEO HAS RECOVERED.

Transacts Business and Walks Out After an Attack of Rheumatism.

ROME, June 21.—In consequence of the renewal of alarming reports as to the health of the Pope, Dr. Lapponi, his physician, to-day said:

"His Holiness has quite recovered from a slight attack of rheumatism in the shoulder. To-day he has transacted business and promenaded in the gardens as usual."

SIR TATTON SYKES VINDICATED.

His Signature Forged to a Loan Made to Lady Sykes.

LONDON, June 21.—The suit of Baron Rothschild and others as Trustees of the Alliance Assurance Company to recover from Sir Tatton Sykes, the Yorkshire Baronet, the sum of £1,000, ($5,000,) being an installment loan advanced to Lady Sykes upon a deed purporting to be signed by Sir Tatton, was concluded to-day with a verdict for Sir Tatton Sykes, who pleaded that the signature was a forgery. During the course of the evidence Lady Sykes maintained the genuineness of the signature.

KAISER'S THEATRE SPEECH.

BERLIN, June 21.—The official text of Emperor William's speech to the company of the Royal Theatre, delivered on June 16, was published to-day. The following are extracts from his Majesty's remarks:

"The theatre should be the instrument of the monarch, and, like the school and university, work for the preservation of the highest spiritual qualities of our noble German Fatherland.

"The theatre is also one of my weapons.

"It is the duty of the monarch to interest himself in the theatre, as I have seen by the example of my father and grandfather, for the theatre can be an immense power in his hands.

"The artists must aid the Emperor to serve the cause of idealism, with firm confidence in God, and to continue the fight against materialism and the un-German ways to which many of the German playhouses have, unfortunately, already descended."

The general manager, in returning thanks, assured his Majesty that the Royal Theatre would gain new victories for dramatic art under the Emperor's guidance.

Central American Convention.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 21, via Galveston, Texas.—The delgates from Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, who have assembled here to formulate the Constitution of the Federal Union, have elected Señor Angelo Uriarte President.

All the members of the Constitutional Assembly are below the middle age.

Question of American Mails.

LONDON, June 21.—Replying, in the House of Commons to-day, to a question on the subject, the Financial Secretary of the Treasury, R. W. Hanbury, said the Government did not contemplate diverting the American mails from Queenstown to Liverpool or elsewhere.

German Monastery in Palestine.

BERLIN, June 21.—The Sultan of Turkey, according to the Frankfort Zeitung, has purchased 3,000 square yards of land near Jerusalem, which he will present to Emperor William as a site for a German monastery.

SARRIEN FAILS IN FRANCE.

He Is Unable to Form a Cabinet and So Informs President Faure—A Last Resort.

PARIS, June 21.—Owing to the refusal of former Premier Dupuy to accept the Foreign Office portfolio and of M. Delambre to become Minister of Finance, M. Sarrien has decided to relinquish the task of attempting to form a Cabinet, and so informed President Faure this afternoon.

A glance at the following table which compares the old Chamber with that recently elected will show that the tendency in France even while the people are crying "Vive l'armée!" and "A bas Zola!" is toward radical republicanism:

	Old Chamber.	New Chamber.
Republicans	250	254
Radicals	128	104
Radical-Socialists	68	74
Socialists	52	57
Rallies	30	38
Reactionists	53	44
Nationalists	—	10
Total	581	581

M. Sarrien, a respectable Deputy and ex-Minister without a following worthy of note, who has held positions in French Cabinets because it added to the tone of the general organization to have him there, is apparently M. Faure's last and desperate choice. Now that Sarrien has failed it is impossible to name off-hand a man who can succeed in gathering a strong Cabinet about him.

The failure of M. Sarrien was to be expected under the circumstances, for it is not a time when respectability without strong backing in the Chamber can maintain a successful Government in France. M. Sarrien is fifty-eight years old, and has been a Deputy since 1876. April 6, 1885, he was made Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in Brisson's Cabinet. He resigned, with the rest of the members, Dec. 28, 1885, but almost immediately became Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet formed by M. Freycinet in January, 1886; in the same year (Dec. 11) he became Minister of Justice in M. Globet's Cabinet. He was made Minister of the Interior Dec. 12, 1887, in the Cabinet of M. Tirard, which lasted for three months. M. Sarrien is a Knight of the Legion of Honor; in politics he has always been a Republican, extreme and moderate by turns; at present he is a moderate.

FORMING A CABINET IN ITALY.

Signor Finali, President of the Court of Counts, Makes an Effort.

ROME, June 21.—Signor Gaspare Finali, Senator and President of the Court of Counts, is endeavoring to form a Cabinet to succeed the Ministry of Marquis di Rudini.

RUSSIA'S SEALING FORFEIT.

Prof. Rivier to Fix the Amount of Her Indemnity to England.

LONDON, June 22.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Prof. Rivier of the University of Brussels has been appointed arbitrator to fix the amount of indemnity to be paid by Russia to Great Britain for the seizure of Canadian vessels in Russian sealing grounds."

A FAMOUS SHELLEY GUITAR.

An American Presents It to the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

LONDON, June 21.—E. W. Silsbee of Massachusetts, who purchased the interesting memento for this express purpose, yesterday formally presented to the Bodleian Library at Oxford the guitar Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet, presented to Mrs. Williams, wife of Lieut. Williams, who was drowned with him off Viareggio, on the Mediterranean, on July 8, 1822, and which was the subject of Shelley's beautiful poem entitled "To a Lady with a Guitar."

SULTAN'S SISTER ABDUCTED.

Report that Forty Brigands Seized Her While Walking Out.

LONDON, June 22.—A band of forty brigands, according to a special dispatch from Constantinople, has abducted a sister of the Sultan.

The Princess was seized while she was out walking at Kizil Toprak, a few miles from Constantinople, where she resided.

Abdul Hamid has three sisters—Princess Djemile, widow of Mahmoud-Djelalloddin Pasha; Princess Seniha, wife of Mahmoud Pasha, and Princess Medjha, wife of Ferid Pasha, late Secretary of the Turkish Legation in London. Princess Djemile and Princess Seniha have long resided in the suburbs of Constantinople.

SOCIETY DOINGS AT NEWPORT.

The Resort Is Becoming Enlivened by the Arrival of Cottagers.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 21.—Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Mrs. Joseph F. Stone entertained at dinner this evening.

A trolley party for a ride between here and Fall River on the new electric road is being arranged by the cottagers.

H. H. Hunnewell has transferred to Charlotte B. W Hunnewell his half interest in the Hunnewell estate on the cliffs.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., has cards out for a dinner party Thursday evening.

The members of the Newport branch of the Rhode Island Sanitary Relief Association met at the Casino this morning and made up bandages and pajamas for the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors now at the front, while many of the cottagers took to their homes articles of clothing already cut to be made up. Among those engaged in the work to-day were Mrs. Howard Walters, Miss Wolfe, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Cushing, Mrs. Lyman C. Joseph, Mrs. F. P. Garretson, Miss Hunter, the Misses Wetmore, Miss Neill, Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Miss Barger, Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, Miss Little, Miss Belton, Miss Eldridge, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, the Misses Potter, Mrs. Edward T. Potter, Mrs. E. S. F. Arnold, and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer. Already these ladies have sent many useful articles to the wounded at the front.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish have named their new villa, Crossways.

Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull will sail for Europe Saturday.

O. H. P. Belmont has been summoned as a Grand Juror for the Supreme Court, which meets here on the 27th.

Battery B, Seventh United States Artillery, Lieut. Hubbard in command, with 100 men, left Fort Adams to-night for Tampa via the Fall River Line steamer for New York, in heavy marching order and camp equipments. The battery was escorted as far as Mrs. William F. Burden's villa by the band and troops from Fort Adams, and along the rest of the route the people cheered the troops until they reached the boat.

Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of New York has rented a cottage on Cliff Avenue for the season.

Superintendent Davis of the Newport Golf Club has secured the services of David C. Hunter as his assistant for the Summer. Mr. Hunter is an expert golfer and has been in this country but three months, being now employed with the Meadow Brook Club.

Mrs. Postlethwaite of Washington and Ralph N. Ellis have arrived at Stoneacre, guests of John W. Ellis for the season.

Sidney Jones-Colford of New York has taken rooms at the Berkeley.

Mrs. Robert Goelet and family will arrive for the season on Saturday.

Robert Goelet is enjoying a fishing trip in Canada.

Mrs. Anson Pond of New York arrived last night.

Mrs. Hyde is the guest of her mother, Mrs. H. C. Potter.

Gordon McKay has returned from New York.

Warden Blore Gives Up His Office.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 21.—After six months of defiant attitude on the part of John Blore to relinquish the Wardenship of the Union County Jail in favor of Charles W. Dodd of this city, who was appointed by the Republican Board of Freeholders, the former capitulated to the decision of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, declaring the Veterans' Rights act, under which he had taken refuge, unconstitutional, and this noon Dodd assumed the office of Warden. The act was pronounced unconstitutional because the title of the law read to apply to veterans in the employ of the State service and the body of the measure applied to veterans in the service of counties and municipalities. The decision will affect a great many old soldiers in public positions, who believe that their places are sinecures as long as charges of misconduct are not proved against them.

TO ENTER NORMAL COLLEGE

Annual Examination of Candidates from the City Schools Shows Satisfactory Results.

OVER SIX HUNDRED GIRLS PASS

Complete List of the Successful Candidates as Given Out by Thomas Hunter, President of the College.

Over 600 students from the city schools have passed examinations for admission to the Normal College.

Their names were announced yesterday by President Thomas Hunter of the Normal College, and are as follows:

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 2.—Jeannette N. Cohen, Ida Finkelstein, Sarah P. Flatto, Sarah S. Fierman, Etta R. Hochenberg, Esther Lauger, Sarah R. Samilson, Rachel Zenie.

SCHOOL NO. 3.—Nora C. Keane.

SCHOOL NO. 4.—Rachel Denenholz, Anna M. Rosencrantz, Amelia Scherer, Charlotte F. Sonnenthal, Rachel Steinman, Rachel Talmach, Yetta Wiener.

SCHOOL NO. 5.—Grace G. Abels, Adele P. Atwood, Nellie R. Barbour, Florence V. Brown, Ethel R. R. Carpenter, Sara Campbell, Edith Estelle Davis, Clarice M. Fisher, Gwendolyn B. Gillie, Katherine L. Goodwin, Helen M. Gardenhire, Mary A. Hicks, Roselle C. Hellenberg, Josephine F. Halleck, Marion Kirby, Edith Klenck, Marella W. Kramer, Alice M. Lewis, Rose V. O'Keefe, Maybell E. Palmer, Adelaide T. Reville, Edna Keeler Shaw, Emma L. White, Gertrude G. Waters.

SCHOOL NO. 6.—Lelia M. Black, Elizabeth C. Castle, Helen N. Cohen, Alen D. Conklin, Elizabeth G Crimmin, Harriet T. Davis, Helen G. Deacon, Julia E. Drucker, Bertha B. Ellison, Dorothea Eltzner, Laura V. Koltz, and Alice H. Schwab.

SCHOOL N. 7.—Henrietta Abramson, Mary Berkowitz, Miriam Finn, Dora Gottlieb, Fannie Morath, Esther Solomon, and Ray Stolper.

SCHOOL NO. 8.—Bertha De Le Cio, Elizabeth Mapes, Genevieve M. Martinez, Eva H. Meyrowitz, Ada L. Talley, and Isadore H. Walling.

SCHOOL NO. 10.—Florence E. Bruning, C. L. Fairchild, Emily Gloeckner, Frances Goldsmith, Alice E. Holt, Sylvia R. Harbison, Cornelia L. Ireland, Lillie E. Lange, Sophie B. Mehler, Ethel M. Merritt, Cecilia Seideman, and Marguerite Taylor.

SCHOOL NO. 13.—Elizabeth Barnett, Celia Finkelstein, Carrie Hochfelder, Hattie Meyer, Martha Schunur, Nancy Schmalhausen, Annie Weiner.

SCHOOL NO. 14.—Ida M. Houghton.

SCHOOL NO. 17.—Florence Cohen, Muretta H. Gardner, Pauline Speilman.

SCHOOL NO. 18.—Manetta Beekman, Sarah Cassidy, Julia Feldman, Jessie Forster, Regina Kraus, Edith Levy, Eunice Randell.

SCHOOL NO. 19.—Anna C. Medler, Augusta M. Maier, Anna A. Rach, Daisy L. Stanton.

SCHOOL NO. 20.—Leah Gehler, Josephine Kopankiewicz, Hattie Klein, Esther A. Lesser, Annie Levy, Cecelia Pois, Rachel Solomon, Irma E. Tueslein, Caroline E. Werkmeister, Victoria Wexler.

SCHOOL NO. 23.—Rebecca Rosenthal.

SCHOOL NO. 24.—Helen M. Stern, Annie G. Tully.

SCHOOL NO. 28.—Elizabeth L. Hayden.

SCHOOL NO. 31.—Rose Baroff, Frances Frank, Dorothea Sicklick, Mollie Sussman.

SCHOOL NO. 33.—Mary T. Austett, Helen A. Clarke, Henrietta Falk, Mary H. Gibson, Edith L. Lee, Daisie B. McCloskey, Ethel I. Osthoff, Marion Van Riper, Harriet Van Tassel.

SCHOOL NO. 36.—Isabella Adler, Mary C. Buller, Annie Cohen, Corinne M. De Zeller, Rose Davidson, Rosa Freedman, Lena Greenberger, Annie Greenberger, Mary P. Kugel, Ella Leue, Isabella Levinson, Bertha Levinson, Flora Lebowich, Theresa Lefkowitz, Susan Mattysse, Amelia Muller, Agnes L. Morrow, Dora Reitch, Jeannette Seligman.

SCHOOL NO. 37.—M. Louise Asher, Grace M. Bailey, Annie J. Ballentine, Catharine V. Dorney, Josephine A. Eisenmerger, Gertrude Frohwein, Speranza A. Liberati, Angelina O'Grady, Agnes M. Robbins, Mary E. Souza, Helen Schwetzer.

SCHOOL NO. 38.—Edith Carlson, Philippina Tengeler.

SCHOOL NO. 41.—Frances D. Cassagne, Minette Desaris, Julia F. Zecher.

SCHOOL NO. 42.—Celia Epstein.

SCHOOL NO. 43.—Etelka G. Baker, Paula A. Becker, Rose Buser, Laura M. Boschen, Mary E. Dugan, Lilian F. Flynne, Margaret M. Keating, Elizabeth M. Worts,

SCHOOL NO. 44.—May T. Ryan, Martha M. Zigler.

SCHOOL NO. 45.—Mira C. Bunce, Louise C. Boyer, Mary Burke, Maude E. Blackman, Florence B. Chase, Margaret A. Dougherty, Florence M. Dougherty, Rose M. Goodman, Ethel A. Goodwin, Edna M. Kennedy, Lilian Kettle, Annie T. Leddy, Lucille F. Myers, Esther MacAdam, Josephine McCabe, Charlotte Neumer, Agnes Ritchie, Florella P. Robinson, Edith M. Snyder, Jennie Stuart, Martha Thetford, Florence Van Nostrand, Gladys E. Woods.

SCHOOL NO. 46.—Gertrude M. Balter, Amanda L. Becker, Lillie F. Becker, Cornelia Becker, Ida C. Comstock, Elizabeth G. Evans, Meta W. Fisher, Frieda E. Fleck, Edna L. Garrison, Theone H. Koppel, Zara Leeming, Laura A. Lone, Margaret M. Murray, Mary V. Murray, Eva B. Sauter, Margaret E. Terris.

SCHOOL NO. 48.—Pauline Grohe, Ethel A. Hunt, Williana Jones, Matilda Kaber, Olivia A. Wynn.

SCHOOL NO. 49.—Lillie M. Wilker.

SCHOOL NO. 50.—Mary E. Burke, Jeannette L. Clarke, Mary A. Fitzpatrick, Eleanor R. Huewel, Julia A. Joyce. Augusta W. Kawczynski, Anna L. Kramer, Helen E. O'Brien, Matilda Sweeney, Caroline Wiese.

SCHOOL NO. 53.—Matilda Bibbins, Hannah Heriz, Miriam Karmel, Jane M. Martin, Martha Schott, Amie R. Shows, Louise M. Zoll.

SCHOOL NO. 54.—Emma L. Beutel, Alice C. Brooks, Bessie L. Crocker, Clementine Fetedoux, Florence M. Garidel, Jennie M. Hiler, Mabel L. Hoagland, May A. Hopkins, Esther M. Huckins, Eva J. Hulse, Bessie Knox, May Lonergan, Maude McEwen, Adele B. Payne, Constance S. Remond, Helen M. Rodgers, Mary G. Russell, Elizabeth S. Saunders, Josephine Tuerke, Alwilda M. Webber.

SCHOOL NO. 56.—Nellie M. Armitage, Kate A. Fitzpatrick, Sadie S. Fleming, Grace Halpin, Mary Rooney, Alma A. Sheridan, Elin Wikander.

SCHOOL NO. 57.—Juliette Brickner, Florence B. Briggs, Katherine M. Breen, Phebe E. Bogue, Isabel R Burritt, Sarah Cohen, Ida Dunkirk, Elizabeth F. Dougherty, Ida Fischer, Florence K. Fellows, Selina Goldenson, Jessie Gottlieb, Nellie Hollander, Catherine P. Hanlon, Rebecca Jones, Irene Killgallon, Jeannette Koppler, Addie L. Knapp, Hannah Katz, Mabel Kaneen, Rose Levy, Rose B. Levy, Mary L. Mathews, Mary J. Mann, Anna M. Murray, Louise Profit, Belle Riseley, Jennie Sheridan, Adelheid Streich, Clara H. Savage, and Elsie Wimple.

SCHOOL NO. 59.—Harriet Anderson, Carolyn Altheimer, Irma Bondy, Hannah Brody, Margaret Berkley, Ruth Faber, Blanche Fued, Martha Hagen, Elfrida H. Heidingsfelder, Ether B. Kelly, Gabrielle Lauber, Gertrude Lyons, Helen M Lyons, Alice J. Morrissey, Sadie Peckner, Mary V. Ryan, Anna Samilson, Helene Adele Schuaara, Charlotte Wassman, Susan L. Wheat.

SCHOOL NO. 60.—Florence Cohen, Florence Sanguenette.

SCHOOL NO. 61.—Martha Damm, Dorothy Kurtz, Frances Mantel, Florence L. Miller, Violet E. Odell, Lena Schwartzman, Margaret B. Stretz.

SCHOOL NO. 62.—Mabelle Spannet.

SCHOOL NO. 63.—Florence A. Aitken, Edna Bowden, Madeline W. Banks, Mary E. Byrnes, Winfred Fenn, Mamie Fischer, Annie F. Fisher, Viola G. Forman, Ella Gross, Etta Jacobs, Rose Knezek, Amelia Polak, Margaret J. Walsh, Nellie R. Waddy.

SCHOOL NO. 64.—Olga C. Berglund, Florence Dickinson, Carrine B. Zucker.

SCHOOL NO. 65.—Eleanor Constantine, Ethel Carson, Ottilea M. Friedrich, Alice Lowreth, Virginia Lounsbury, Blanche M. MacKay, Bessie F. Pierce.

SCHOOL NO. 66.—Minnie W. Coffey, Lucie H. Millwood, Elizabeth M. Sage.

SCHOOL NO. 68.—Gertrude Baetge, Mary L. B. Bartlett, May W. Batchelor, Josephine Dowan, Katie E. Dreyfuss, Anna W. Goepel, Beatrice D. Goodman, Blanche Heyman, Amy Ives, Sophie R. Lythe, Ethel M. Mahoney, Bessie Merrill, Cora L. Quindlen, Winnifred Mulry, Florence May Nesbitt, Emma A. Nilson, Florence Page, Clara M. Peterson, Ethel F. Schroeder, Jessie Sharot, Margaret V. Taaffe, Miriam Thurston, Emily M. Trier, Muriel Enola Voullaire.

SCHOOL NO. 69.—Mary A. Bray, Florence M. Brown, Emily M. Byrnes, Elizabeth M. Cleaver, Blanche M. Dalton, Elsa L. Davis, Esther C. Dolson, Mary L. Fleischmann, Evelyn G. Flynn, Florence E. Frost, Martha Gibson, Alioine Huber, Carrie C. E. Lawlor, Mildred G. Randel, Alice R. Schaefer, Martha Schloss, Else H. Seringhaus, and Emily E. Steedman.

SCHOOL NO. 71.—Annette Abrams, Hannah Citron, Carrie Charosh, Lillian Kleinman, Helen Kessler, Ella Links, Lellis Sameth, and Rebecca Smolinsky.

SCHOOL NO. 72.—Rose Frankel, Bertha Guntermann, Adele Heistock, Carrie H. Jacobs, Annie M. Mahon, Ada F. Malone, Ethel M. Mellor, Mary C. McAward, Henriette Schwartz, Rose Spero, Emma K. Turner, and Rose Tanepbaum.

SCHOOL NO. 73.—Susan V. Foy, Edna M. Meyer, Lillian Murray, Olga Newman, and Elizabeth T. E. Sheehan.

SCHOOL NO. 76.—Adelaide Bachenheimer, Florence Bauer, Margaret Brophy, Nettie Bergman, Daisy Brockman, Esther Crohn, Ruth Cline, Elizabeth G. Crimmon, Mamie C. Costello, Lulu Compton, Nettie Davis, Melanie R. Dryfuss, Edith Deaney, Susie B. Ennis, Hattie Eliass, Eleanor J. Flood, Sidonie Goldstein, M. Dorothy Guntzer, Claudia Graf, Agnes Gillespie, Rosa Holde, Anna M. Haggerty, Margaret Howe, Helen T. Hogan, Mildred James, Lizzie Metzger, Catherine O'Connell, Leonie G. Ryan, Theresa Rothschild, Rita M. Stearn, Martha J. Selvin, Florence Shields, Florence H. Simon, Gene P. Sullivan, Rose Helen Sieber, Martha Schey, Helen Weinman, Mathilde M, Wosahla, and Florence A. Wynne.

SCHOOL NO. 77.—Annie G. Ahearn, Rosalind Bergerman, Edith Bloom, Cathrine T. Bigley, Esther Bauna, Gertrude R. Curtis, Helen R. Fitzgerald, Ida Fabian, Louise A. Gilmore, Sadie C. Isenberg, Helen Landsdirsch, Rosa Kann, Cora Lowenthal, Fannie Moses, Mary M. O'Connell, Rosetta V. Poorten, Anna B. Raeder, Mabel Stern, Lillian D. Skinner, Harriet P. Steiner, Fannie Scheuer, Sadie Whitcup.

SCHOOL NO. 78.—Florence E. Bates, Jennie M. Cromie, Jennie E. Casey, Jennie E., Felix, Margaret A. Guilfoyle, Gertrude D. Hyams, Magdalena E. Kaase, Catharine A. Kelly, Tessie Sulzberger, Bella Steinhardt, Bella M. Stebbins, Alma B. Theller, Katherine R. Waldron, Hattie Webber Ruby M. Werde.

SCHOOL NO. 84.—Ellen Agnes Dreddy, Mary L. Harris, Mary K. Ryan.

SCHOOL NO. 85.—Alice L. Bell, Alice Cohn, Nellie Duffy, Ethel L. Fowler, Gertrude King, Nellie Lipps, Grace V. Quinlan, Louise Reichardt, Mathilde Rousseau, Elsie Seyfarth.

SCHOOL NO. 87.—Alma C. Bennett, Dorothy Bildersee, Catherine Fletcher, Julia L. Gweans, Lillian H. Heydt, Mildred Hardenbrook, Ethel Hill, Frances A. Kellogg, Dora M. Lloyd, Madelaine Scott, Grace E. Taylor, Harriet E. Webb.

SCHOOL NO. 88.—Lillian Briton, Lizzie Callahan, Esperanza Eagen, Etta Englander, Rachel Goldberger, Lillie Goldstein, Julia Horn, Rose Laufer, Lilie Mahoney, Carrie Peiser, Sophia Schreiber, Ruth Serola, Dora Shapiro, Gizella Weiss, Fannie Younger.

SCHOOL NO. 90.—Alice Beckley, Alma C. Biele, Florence S. Dossert, Gertrude Gattman, Anna J. Guttman, Elizabeth K. Hammer, Frances M. Loeble, Julia H. Menahan, Katherine G. O'Brien, Amelia T. Stromeyer, Hannah B. Walsh.

SCHOOL NO. 91.—Edna M. Giller, Blanche B. Terrill.

SCHOOL NO. 92.—Agnes Summers.

SCHOOL NO. 93.—Mary A. Ayres, Helen M. Burns, Janet Creighton, Electa Fe de la Rena, Edna L. Einbigler, Marguerite E. Flowers, Zerlina Franck, Aline Franck, Emma A. Gauthey, Marie Gauthey, Lizette J. Gumperts, Amy L. Hirsch, Lucy J. Idle, Edna M. Isaacs, Elsa I. Peck, Alice G. Raymond, Olga Riegelman, Muriel W. Webb, Ruth Winslow.

SCHOOL NO. 97.—Loretta A. Coffey.

SCHOOL NO. 101.—Mabel L. Irwing, Mary B. Senigo.

SCHOOL NO. 103.—Elizabeth F. Bohn, Stella Cohen, Anna C. Conner, Rose Edelstein, Mary C. Goodchild, Florence Hirschberg, Susie Harrison, Miriam Jacobson, Jennette Levy, Winifred B. Meyer, Mabel D Price, and Lillie Steinhardt.

SCHOOL NO. 154.—Florence L. Doyle.

SCHOOL NO. 155.—Adele Crowell and Ida Gales.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT.—Laura M. Arnstein, Drucile W. Archer, Anna M. Boss, Bessie Bendheim, Estelle D. Blumenfield, Evelyn Bicom, Bertha Bach, Genevieve M. Brown, Helen Barnet, Beatrice Callahan, Amelia Cohen, Heloise Davison, Adelaide Darrian, Alice B. Duncan, May Elia Finlay, Nana Garson Freund, Bertha L. Fanning, Birdie Frank, Jessie Gratz, Alma J. Hoykendorf, Ilse G. Helmmuller, Irene Heilbrun, Elizabeth C. Harper, Florence Jeselson, Minnie Kahnveller, Jessie Roeser Kemp, Amy Kahner, Elsa B. Lachenbruch, Clarence M. Lithauer, Minnie McCormick, Eugenia Munson, Josephine Munson, Selma S. Moers, Sadie Nathan, Julia C. Nolander, Theresa Nora O'Ryan, Sophie M. Peper, Ruth E. Piza, Rebecca Pachner, Annie L. M. Powers, Pauline N. Powell, Lina E. Roth, Anne Mutch Rae, Hattie Rubinsky, Adele J. Somborn, Evel

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National Bank of Commerce
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Hanover National Bank
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9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

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NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
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State and James Sts., Albany.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
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STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

Simon Borg & Co.,
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No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD STREET.
Market Letter on application.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.
General Mtge. 4% Gold Bonds.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE JAN. 1ST, 1988.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON JANUARY 1ST and JULY 1ST IN NEW YORK.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with registration provision.
Registered Bonds in Denominations of $1,000 or $5,000 each.

According to the Annual Report of the Company for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1898: The Net Income, after deduction of rentals and all other charges, was.. $6,642,303
The interest on the Bonded Debt was. 3,320,450

The surplus income was...$3,321,853

The Company has called for redemption its 5% First Mortgage Extension and Collateral Bonds, payable April 50th, 1898, and its 5% Debenture Bonds payable September 1st, 1898. Upon the re-irement of the latter issue and of the Chicago & Southwestern Railway 7% Bonds, due November 1st, 1899, the **annual interest charges will be reduced by the sum of $495,546.**

The subscription for the above bonds at 103½% and accrued interest will be opened at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, June 23d, 1898, and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., or earlier, on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any application and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Bonds are to be paid for not later than July 5th, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street.
New York, June 20th, 1898.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world
ISSUED BY
Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON OFFICE, 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

WALL STREET CASHIER SEEKS EMPLOYment; age 37; married; now with well known New York Stock Exchange house and shortly to be disengaged; has also had comprehensive business experience; highest references to present employers. WALL STREET, Box 138 Times Office.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Electro-Pneumatic Transit Co. Stock
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and irregular.

Yesterday's stock market had in it little of interest. All day the market was sluggish, and stocks, with but few exceptions, fluctuated over a narrow range and made insignificant net changes. The trading was almost wholly professional, commission houses doing but little. It was the dullest day for quite a while, total transactions aggregating less than 200,000 shares.

***

News developments were not of a sort calculated to affect speculative sentiment, and the Street gave itself up to arguing the possibilities of the Baltimore and Ohio reorganization plan and to the discussion of the new tax upon stock transactions. But little attention was paid to price movements.

***

Around the opening scattered buying orders brought about some strength, but this was soon succeeded by weakness and dullness. For a time stocks sagged, then strengthened, and recovered somewhat toward the close. Net changes for the day were irregular. In the stocks where special influences were operative fluctuations were widest.

***

Wall Street bankers point out as an unusual state of affairs the fact that the banks of Western States are coming to be large buyers of commercial paper in the New York market. One banker stated yesterday that during the past week he had accumulated over $1,000,000 of mercantile bills for one Chicago account. This is most significant as evidencing Western conditions.

***

General speculative sentiment yesterday seemed bullish. There are many expectations of early news of another victory, and it is argued that this will in all probability be followed by a disposition to discount peace.

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Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 124¼.

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In State securities, $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 71¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	1	Hawaiian Sugar	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Mexican Central	½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	¾	Penn. R. R.	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2	Pullman Car	1¾
B'klyn Union Gas	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	⅞	West. Un. Tel.	½
Consolidated Gas	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅝	Michigan Central	⅞
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	½	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Oregon Short Line	1¼
Brooklyn R. T.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	¾
Chi., B. & Q.	½	St. Louis S. W.	½
Chi. & East Ill.	.5	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
C. C., C. & St. L.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Great Northern pf.	1	W. & L. E. pf., $1 assessment paid	⅞
K. C., P. & G.	½		
Met. Street Railway	1½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Alb. & Sus. 6s	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Am. Cot. Oil 8s	2¾	Standard R. & T. 6s	1
B'way & 7th Av. 1st	1¼	Wab. 1st, D. & Chi.	2

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1¾	M., L. S. & W. 1st	1¼
C. B. & Q. conv. 5s	1⅛	Nor. Pac. 1st 6s	2½
L., E. & St. L. 5s, t. r.	2½	Texas Pacific 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½@2¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to six months, 3¼ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $131,473,921; balance, $6,575,092; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $834,847.

Money on call in London. ½@¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅝@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾@$4.84 for sixty days, $4.85¾@$4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅛@5.21⅞ for long and 5.20@5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16@94¾ and 95¼@95 5-16, and guilders at 40 1-16@40½ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par @5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1 to 85⅝; Pennsylvania, ½ to 59¼; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 36¾; Illinois Central, ¼, to 107; St. Paul, ⅛, to 102½, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 54⅛. Declined—New York Central, ¼, to 119¼, and Erie, ¼, to 13¾. Atchison sold at 13⅝. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111 3-16 for money and 111¼ for the account.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 167.80, compared with 164.80 Monday, 164.50 a week ago, and 194.10 a year ago; in Lisbon at 81.50, compared with 81 Monday, 83 a week ago, and 46 a year ago; in Rome at 107.27, compared with 107.25 Monday, 107.05 a week ago, and 104.35 a year ago.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,317,877, against $13,846,631 in the preceding week, and $7,909,680 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $223,926,693, against $186,345,260 in the corresponding period of last year.

NORTHERN PACIFIC GOSSIP.

Among Northern Pacific interests is to be heard considerable encouraging talk on the stocks. Developments of importance are at hand, which, according to gossip, will mean much to shareholders. During the past week friends of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern have been buying the Northern Pacifics, and insiders have been hinting at important things to come.

Northern Pacific's estimated gross earnings for the second week of June were made public last night. The total earned during the week was more than $375,000, an increase of nearly $35,000, or more than 10 per cent. For the fiscal year to date Northern Pacific has earned nearly $23,000,000, increasing over the corresponding period of 1897 by $5,000,000, or 28.6 per cent.

CHICAGO BUYING PULLMAN.

Pullman Company stock was notably strong yesterday. It sold up to 91½ and closed fractionally lower, with a gain of nearly 2 points. Practically all the buying was done by houses with Chicago connections, and came from that city. Pullman interests are enthusiastic over the prospects of July increased earnings to come from the establishment of car-building works in Europe.

STOCK EXCHANGE WORK TO-DAY

Governors of the New York Stock Exchange received last night memoranda of recomendations to be officially acted upon at their meeting to-day.

No conclusions have been reached touching the liability of broker or customer for the war tax payable upon each sale of 100 shares of stock. The matter will be submitted at this afternoon's meeting for discussion by the full Board of Governors.

***

Many new securities will be listed this afternoon, including $72,896,000 of the New York Central's new 3 per cent. Lake Shore collateral coupon gold bonds and $26,146,000 of the originally issued registered bonds.

It has also been determined to list the securities of the new Pacific Coast Company, the corporate successor to the Oregon Improvement Company. Chairman Granbery of the Stock List Committee presents the recomendation upon which the Governors will this afternoon list the new Pacific Coast Company securities, comprising $4,446,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold coupon bonds, $1,515,500 5 per cent. non-cumulative first preferred stock, $3,914,400 4 per cent. non-cumulative second preferred stock, and $6,809,600 common stock.

The Pacific Coast Company was organized Nov. 29, 1897, under the laws of the State of New Jersey, in order to carry into effect the plan and agreement of reorganization of the Oregon Improvement Company, and incidentally thereto to acquire, hold, and dispose of the property rights, and franchises formerly of the Oregon Improvement Company which were sold, Nov. 6, 1897, pursuant to decrees of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington, Northern Division, the District of Oregon, and the Northern District of California, foreclosing the lien of two mortgages of the Oregon Improvement Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; one its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1880, and the other, its second or consolidated mortgage, dated May 1, 1889, which were the only mortgages upon the property of the said company.

The Pacific Coast Company acquired said property, rights, and franchises formerly of the Oregon Improvement Company, on Dec. 1, 1897, and since that date has been in possession and enjoyment of and operating the same.

Under its certificate of incorporation the company has power to engage in the business of mining and selling coal and other minerals, acquiring, maintaining, and operating railways, tramways, and roadways in the States of Washington, Oregon, and California and the Territory of Alaska and the territory adjacent thereto, and building or acquiring and maintaining and operating steamships and other water craft between the ports on the Pacific Coast, including those of Alaska and the territory adjacent thereto; and also those of tributary waters.

In fact, the company now conducts, either directly or through other corporations, all or nearly all of whose stocks and bonds it holds and owns, a railway business, a steamship business, and a coal-mining business.

Condensed statement of earnings and expenses for March, 1898:

Department.	Gross Earnings.	Net. Earnings.
Steamer Lines:		
Pacific Coast Steamship Co.	$487,989.76	$120,368.78
Steamer Willamette.	5,620.00	99.99
Rail Lines:		
Pacific Coast Railway Co.	12,896.09	2,673.86
Colorado & Puget Sound Railroad Co.	41.630.08	22,037.09
Seattle & Northern Railway Co.	4,325.14	1,775.96
Port Townsend Southern Railroad Co.	999.20	578.76
Coal department.	69,247.31	22,239.26
General Expenses and Taxes:		
General expense.	.....	771.59
Legal expense.	.....	112.36
Taxes.	.....	635.59
Total for month.	$622,707.58	$167,096.64
Same period last year.	248,251.76	14,824.10

Condensed statement from Dec. 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898:

Steamer Lines:		
Pacific Coast Steamship Co.	$1,287,036.71	$304,272.38
Steamer Willamette.	29,788.55	8,412.24
Rail Lines:		
Pacific Coast Railway Co.	36,689.02	6,055.59
Colorado & Puget Sound Railroad Co.	141,540.81	76,954.14
Seattle & Northern Railway Co.	11,510.58	1,412.52
Port Townsend Southern Railroad Co.	4,432.01	2,976.40
Coal department.	242,896.10	78,019.74
General Expenses and Taxes:		
General expense.	.....	2,759.37
Legal expense.	.....	571.46
Taxes.	.....	3,255.47
Total from Dec. 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898.	$1,753,893.78	$465,563.91
Same period last year.	962,667.08	92,163.91
Per cent. expenses to earnings month of March, 1898.		78.17-100
Per cent. expenses to earnings same month last year.		94.03-100
Per cent. expenses to earnings Dec. 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898.		73.46-100
Per cent. expenses to earnings same period last year.		90.42-100

JOHN CAMPION, Auditor.

Extracts from fiscal statements and reports of operations rendered by C. J. Smith, as receiver of the Oregon Improvement Company and the auxiliary companies, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1897:

Condensed statement of the consolidated balance sheet of all companies on Nov. 30, 1897:

Debit—		
Construction and property account.		$15,798,070.11
Investment, stocks of other companies.		118,555.99
Cash.		629,553.04
Accounts receivable in all companies.		847,033.57
Materials and supplies in all companies.		376,966.63
Department accounts.		898,191.90
Total debit.		$18,668,371.24
Credit—		
Capital stock, various companies.		$12,370,400.00
Funded debt.		2,282,000.00
Accounts payable.		540,338.06
Accrued interest, Pacific Coast Ry. Co., (entire issue of bonds owned by O. I. Co.).		184,950.00
Accounts awaiting distribution.		6,938.44
Profit and loss.		2,372,614.85
Department accounts, (including balance of receiver's account).		911,132.89
Total credit.		$18,668,371.24

Condensed statement of income account of all companies for year ending Nov. 30, 1897:

Gross earnings.		$3,885,262.76
Interest and discounts.	6,290.63	
Miscellaneous, (including income from steamer charters, net receipts from East Washington lands, and profits on lumber yards, &c.).	244,616.61	
		$4,136,170.00
Contra:		
Operating expenses of all companies.	$3,080,881.78	
Interest and discount.	4.79	
Miscellaneous, (including court allowances, taxes on land not used in operation, legal expenses, improvements to steamers, &c.).	486,226.93	
		3,567,113.50
Balance to profit and loss.		$568,056.50
Balance sheet, Dec. 1, 1897:		
ASSETS.		
Franchise and property.		$14,537,428.92
Capital stock in treasury—		
First preferred.	$19,500	
Second preferred.	85,600	
Common.	190,400	
		285,500.00
Agency accounts.		498,719.27
Coal and supplies on hand.		137,817.64
Accounts receivable and current assets.		1,349,282.90
O. I. Co. assets, uncollected, but considered good.		68,437.84
Cash.		630,505.74
		$17,507,692.31
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock—		
First preferred.	$1,525,000.00	
Second preferred.	4,000,000.00	
Common.	7,000,000.00	
Funded debt—first mortgage bonds.		$12,525,000.00
Accounts and bills payable.		4,446,000.00
		536,692.31
		$17,507,692.31

The principal office of the company in the State of New Jersey is at 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J. The transfer agent is the Manhattan Trust Company, at 20 Wall Street, New York City. The registrar of transfers is the Chase National Bank, 83 Cedar Street, New York City.

The officers of the company are as follows: President—Hamilton H. Durand; Vice President—John W. Simpson; Treasurer—John Kean; Assistant Treasurer and Secretary—E. A. Skinner; Assistant Secretary—Frederick Dwight; Directors—Grant B. Schley, E. R. Chapman, John Kean, E. A. Skinner, W. H. Porter, J. W. Simpson, Fred Dwight, J. F. Workun, and H. H. Durand.

MORE LEITER BUSINESS.

Heavy liquidation of stocks last week popularly attributed to the account of young Mr. Leiter did not apparently make a clean sweep of his stock market commitments. From Chicago yesterday came a report that among the other purchases made by Mr. Leiter at the height of his success was a block of People's Gas stock estimated from 15,000 to 20,000 shares. He is said to have paid over par for the stock. According to the present representation, the young man had two partners in this particular transaction, one of them a New York operator and the other a Chicago Board of Trade man, and Mr. Leiter's two partners have for some days past been credited with trying to dispose of their block of stock at private sale. New York insiders, however, have been wary, and it is said that the unhappy partners of Mr. Leiter have been told that they must take less than they have asked or that they can try their luck at realizing in the open market.

The Chicago attorney of the People's Gas Company has arrived in New York.

In addition to the still unsettled People's Gas transaction, it is said that Mr. Leiter also has commitments in American Tobacco. The "Leiter crowd"—which may mean various things—are credited with having bought one of the big plug tobacco plants, and thus were able, while Mr. Leiter was financially strong, to interfere with the Tobacco Trust's amalgamation scheme. Through this transaction Mr. Leiter and some of his followers got on the short side of Tobacco Trust stock, and they are understood to still have an uncovered account there.

DRY GOODS TRADE CONFIDENCE.

Further expressions of opinion from dry goods trade authorities were yesterday given in answer to inquiries by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The outlook for future business is generally regarded as very favorable. Mr. John N. Beach, an active member of the firm of Tefft, Weller & Co., said:

"A period of unsettling suspense came with the probability of war between this country and Spain, and when hostilities actually broke out, this suspense became more acute. It was not long, however, before business men made up their minds to reconcile themselves to the situation, and gradually the apprehension subsided. Progress of hostilities demonstrated that trade was not likely to be seriously interrupted in any department, and immediately there returned the former confidence, the effects of which are seen in every business circle. Improvement is again noticeable and greater purchasing activity is renewed. At present the outlook in the dry goods line is very favorable.

"The better conditions known to prevail all over the country give good reason for expecting a time of prosperit. As soon as it was generally appreciated that the war was not of a threatening character, business men concluded that the best course to pursue was to go ahead and do business oblivious of the existence of war. Matters have moved along satisfactorily, and prospects for Fall trade are extremely good.

"There is an excellent general demand for dry goods from all parts of the country. During the month of May the bad weather retarded sales in near-by territory to some extent, but now that fine weather has succeeded this, that trade has shown a very decided improvement. The prospects of dry goods in the West and South are remarkably good, reflecting the much changed conditions in these sections.

"No boom is going on, but demand is steady, and it grows better daily. Sound conditions throughout the country are having their proper influence on the dry goods movement, and reports from the war strengthen the confidence felt in the future of the trade."

***

Col. William L. Strong also showed his faith in the dry goods situation when asked for his opinion yesterday on that subject. The ex-Mayor was very brief, but he gave expression to a few sentences of emphatic hopefulness. Col. Strong said:

"All I have to say may be summed up in this: "There is a very great improvement in the dry goods business and the feeling in the district is exceedingly hopeful. A wonderful change is obvious, and it is a change for the better. From now on we look for a lively and profitable trade, and we have not the least idea that anything will happen to disappoint our expectations."

THE BIG FOUR DEAL.

A Chicago rumor upon which some Wall Street people who should be in a position to know lay great stress, asserts that as soon as the pending Big Four deal progresses far enough to assure to that property the control of the soft coal trade, the road is to become a part of the New York Central system. In some quarters the predictions of New York Central buoyancy in the near future are based upon such developments.

SUGAR TRUST BEARS.

Sugar Trust showed decided weakness yesterday, the room traders hammering it aggressively because of the progress made by the Hawaiian annexation scheme. At the opening the stock sold at 133, and then ran down sharply nearly to 130. A later rally cut down the net loss to less than 2 per cent. Undoubtedly there is in Sugar Trust a very large short interest, made up chiefly of the professionals of Wall Street who for quite a while past have been very bearish on the stock. Their short selling has been influenced chiefly by the Hawaiian annexation matter, and the withdrawal of inside support has allowed them to do pretty much as they pleased with to the stock. On the decline, however, there has been some very good buying. During the past thirty days over 30,000 shares of Sugar Trust have been shipped to Boston, much of which was bought at considerably higher prices than now prevail.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO PLAN.

Wall Street paid considerable attention yesterday to the Baltimore and Ohio reorganization plan, reports as to the details of which were to be met with on every hand. The plan itself was not officially made public, but according to the reports there is to be created $70,000,000 prior lien 3½ per cent. bonds on the main line of the property and $63,000,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, which are to be a second mortgage on the main line. New preferred stock is to be issued to the amount of $40,000,000 and new common stock to the amount of $35,000,000. Upon the present common stock there is to be paid an assessment of 20 per cent., for which the stock is to receive an equal amount of the new preferred stock. This will take up $5,000,000 of the $40,000,000 new preferred stock, leaving $35,000,000 to be used for the conversion of bonds. For this latter purpose there is also $10,000,000 of common stock, the old $25,000,000 common having been raised to $35,000,000.

The Street busily engaged itself figuring out status and proper market value of present Baltimore and Ohio common stock. The stock yesterday sold around 19. It is to pay $20 a share assessment, bringing it up to $39. For this payment the stock gets $20 of preferred stock, which was yesterday 50 bid, making its present market value $10. Thus the present common stock stands at $29, figuring upon its present market price.

SPIRITS STOCKS BUOYANT.

American Spirits stocks showed new strength yesterday, the preferred running up 2 points, to 87½, and the common advancing to 14⅛. Both stocks held all of their gains to the close. Brokers who were aggressive buyers of the issues in their recent buoyancy were again active yesterday. Of late there have been many hints going through Wall Street stating in effect that the new combination of outside interests will not be at all friendly to the company, and apparently there have been efforts to work the stock down on these intimations. American Spirits interests have laughed at such stories, and have been in nowise concerned about them. A settlement of the whole matter is predicted July 1.

FOREIGN CROP DAMAGE.

It was announced yesterday from Chicago that cash wheat held by important Northwestern interests is to be pooled with the Leiter wheat, the whole to be put in charge of Mr. Armour to be marketed. These Northwestern holdings have naturally been competing with the Leiter wheat, and one has served to spoil the market for the other. Together with these reports come stories regarding damage to the crops in France and Russia. Because powerful interests are known to be at work to put up the price of wheat, stories of crop damage may possibly be given less attention than they would ordinarily be. It should be kept in mind, however, that the foreign crops are now in no better condition than they were at this time a year ago, just before they went to pieces. The state of affairs in foreign grain markets indicates that experts there do not consider crop prospects any too good.

MANHATTAN INACTIVE.

Manhattan Elevated continues inactive. Yesterday it fluctuated within a comparatively narrow range, and was active only to the extent of between 4,000 and 5,000 shares. All day, however, there were indications of inside buying, and just before the close of business came hints of an agreement reached between Messrs. Orr and Gould.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Official notification to the Stock Exchange of an issue of $1,000,000 new preferred stock by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

Statement by an official of the Burlington that an enormous yield of grain is expected in Nebraska, and that gross earnings for the month of June will be about $3,000,000.

Heavy purchases of Union Pacific 4s at 97.

Decrease of $3,528,754 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week and increase of $3,408,197 as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Declaration of the quarter dividend of 1¼ per cent. by the Metropolitan Street Railway.

Purchase of Baltimore and Ohio's holdings of Western Union stock by a syndicate.

Date of Rock Island dividend payment set for Aug. 1.

Probability of an early issue of $600,000 New York, New Haven and Hartford stock representing the capital stock of the Shepaug, Litchfield and Northern Railroad lately merged in the first-named company.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in June showed increases:

Chicago and West Michigan	$673
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	770
Fort Worth and Rio Grande	3,572
Northern Pacific	34,372
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	23,446
Western New York and Pennsylvania	800

***

Norfolk and Western showed a decrease of $14,329.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Mech. & Traders'	113
Central National	160	Mercantile	167
Chatham	290	Merchants'	146
Commerce	200	New York	235
Continental	124	N. Y. County	800
Corn Exchange	270	Nat. Bank of N. Am.	130
East River	130	Pacific	280
Garfield National	850	Phenix	90
German-American	112	Seaboard National	175
Hanover	390	Second National	450
Irving	147½	Seventh National	110
Lincoln National	750	State of New York	101
Mechanics'	175	West Side	275

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

100 shares Gansevoort Bank, $50 each, 72.
20 shares Union Typewriter Company, $100 each, 72.
12 shares Bank of America, $100 each, 359.
2 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 1,380.
25 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 305½.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st	125	127
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	211	214
Brooklyn, Bath, & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	23	24
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	58	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	82	85
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	87	92
Kings County Elevated	3¾	4¼
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	93	94
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	481½	493½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30¼	30¾
Amsterdam preferred	72¼	72½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100¾	101⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24½	25
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	93
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139½	142
Standard Gas, New York preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	90
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	76
Glucose common	46	46½
Glucose pf.	100	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	32	38
International Paper, preferred	83	88
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	436	438
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅝	1⅞
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	55	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	147	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 1, 1898.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7% BONDS MATURING JULY 1, 1898.

THE ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILRO

DIVIDENDS.

Seamen's Bank For Savings,
74 and 76 Wall Street.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1898, as follows:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 18, 1898.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, June 22, 1898.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 FIFTH AVENUE.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
New York, June 14th, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from net earnings on the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of June 20th, 1898. Transfer books will close June 20th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and reopen July 2d, 1898.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

The Pacific Coast Company,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and ONE PER CENT. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, Manhattan Trust Company, on and after July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 15th, 1898.

Transfer books close July 15th at three o'clock P. M., and reopen July 21st at ten o'clock A. M.
JOHN KEAN, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.,
New York, June 8, 1898.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock, and a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1898, at the Central Trust Company of New York, to the Stockholders of record on the 30th of June, 1898.

Transfer books will be closed June 30, and reopened July 16th.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Minnesota Iron Company.
Office of the Treasurer, Mills Building,
New York, June 15, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this company, payable at the office on and after July 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books June 30, 1898.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, June 30th, 1898, and reopened Saturday, July 16, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. J. PATERSON, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., June 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 6th, 1898.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

West Side Construction Company,
32 Nassau Street, New York, June 15th, 1898.

A CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN ($7) DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at this office on and after June 27th, 1898, to the Stockholders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1898. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, June 20th, 1898, and reopened on the 27th day of June, 1898.
F. S. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

66TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record on this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to stockholders.
JAMES DENNISON, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Tuesday, June 21, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, and will reopen July 1 at 10 A. M.
W. G. BROWN, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, June 15th, 1898.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, June 15th, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 20th, 1898, to July 1st, 1898.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to stockholders.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated mortgage 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Saturday, June 25, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, and will open July 2, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH M. HILL, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1898.

National Broadway Bank,
New York,
97th Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on June 17th, 1898, and reopen on July 1st, 1898.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
146 Broadway, New York, June 21, 1898.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees, payable July 1, 1898, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on June 24. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. July 1.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898. Transfer books closed until 2d July, 1898.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Astor Place Bank,
New York, June 16, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,
New York, June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, inst. The transfer books will be closed until July 1st.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

Office of the Welsbach Light Company,
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, June 8, 1898.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, payable June 25, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 17th. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association,
New York, June 21, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after June 30th, 1898.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th.
CHAS. ODNEY, Cashier.

The State Bank.
New York, June 10, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first of July, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on the 21st of June, 1898.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York,
June 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the first day of July, 1898 until which date the transfer books will be closed.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, JUNE 21st, 1898.—The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th, 1898.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 15, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable July 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.
Metropolitan Street Railway Company
(NEW YORK.)

At a meeting held June 20th, 1898, by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. PER SHARE is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business on Friday, July 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, June 27th, 1898, when the transfer books shall be closed, and be opened on Monday, July 18th, 1898.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, June 20, 1898.

94th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Coolgardie Water Supply.—Rivetted Steel Pipes.—The Government of Western Australia is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery in Western Australia, of about 246 miles of Rivetted Steel Pipes of about 31 inches internal diameter. Form of tender, with Drawings, Specification, and Conditions of Contract annexed, may be obtained on payment of a fee of Two Guineas, in Europe at the Office of the Agent-General for Western Australia, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.; in America, at the Office of Messrs. Seward, Guthrie & Steele, 40 Wall Street, New York, and in Western Australia, at the Office of the Honorable the Director of Public Works, Perth. Tenders sealed and endorsed "Tender for Rivetted Steel Pipes" are to be delivered addressed, either to Agent-General at the Office aforesaid, or to the Honorable the Director of Public Works at Perth, Western Australia, on or before the 25d day of August next. No tender will be considered unless on the prescribed form without being detached from the Specification and Conditions of Contract. The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order of the Hon. the Director of Public Works.
C. Y. O'CONNOR, Engineer in Chief.
Public Works Office, Perth, Western Australia, 20th May, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Coolgardie Water Supply.—Welded Steel Pipes.—The Government of Western Australia is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery in Western Australia of about 82 miles of Welded Steel Pipes of from 26 to 29 inches internal diameter. Form of tender with Drawings, Specification, and Conditions of Contract annexed, may be obtained on payment of a fee of Two Guineas, in Europe at the Office of the Agent-General for Western Australia, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.; in America, at the Office of Messrs. Seward, Guthrie & Steele, 40 Wall Street, New York, and in Western Australia, at the Office of the Honorable the Director of Public Works, Perth. Tenders sealed and endorsed "Tender for Welded Steel Pipes" are to be delivered addressed, either to the Agent-General, at his Office aforesaid, or to the Honorable the Director of Public Works at Perth, Western Australia, on or before 12 noon, on Tuesday, the 23d day of August next. No tender will be considered unless on the prescribed form without being detached from the Specification and Conditions of Contract. The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order of the Hon. the Director of Public Works.
C. Y. O'CONNOR, Engineer in Chief.
Public Works Office, Perth, Western Australia, 20th May, 1898.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 21.—The copper shares easily led in the market to-day. Business was light otherwise. Beyond the trading in the mining stocks and the usual activity in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Sugar, there was only one feature—Dominion Coal, which fell 1, to 22¼. Boston and Montana led the copper stocks, some 35,000 shares changing hands in the morning dealings. A short interest, with some new buying orders and little stock offering for sale, induced bulls to advance the price. It responded easily, rising 6¼, to 205¼, and strength increased as the day progressed. Extra dividend talk again was heard. Butte ran up ⅞, to 50⅞; Calumet and Hecla, 5, to 550; Allouez, ¾, to 4½; Atlantic, ⅝, to 30; Wolverine, ½, to 22½; Franklin, ½, to 13½, and Old Dominion, 1, to 25¾. It was an old-time "boom," the full force of which developed in the middle of the afternoon. Montana closed at 205, against 199 yesterday. Call loans, 1½@2½; time money, 2½@4; commercial paper, 3½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	221	223
Boston & Lowell	218	220
Boston & Maine	161	
Boston & Providence	275	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	113¼	114
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	116	116
Fitchburg pf	100½	102
Maine Central	127	128½
Old Colony	188	
West End	83	83½

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	.4	
Allouez	.4½	4¾
Arnold	.14	15
Atlantic	.30	31
Boston & Cripple Creek	.10	.20
Boston & Montana	.204	205
Butte & Boston	.23½	24
Calumet & Hecla	.555	500
Centennial	.14½	15
Franklin	.13¼	13½
Gold Coin Mines	.90	1⅝
Napa, (quicksilver)	.7	
Osceola	.50¼	51
Pioneer, (gold)	.5¾	5⅞
Quincy	.113	115
Santa Ysabel	.4½	
Tamarack	.158	161
Tecumseh	.25	3
Wolverine	.22⅜	22⅞

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	.271	273½
Dominion Coal	.22¾	22½
Dominion Coal pf		108½
Edison Electric Illuminating	.160	165
Erie Telephone	.68	69
General Electric	.37½	38
General Electric pf	.93	..
Illinois Steel	.55	56
Lamson Con. Store Service	.21	22
Mexican Telephone	.57½	..
New England Telephone	.130½	131½
Philadelphia Company	.31	32
Pullman Palace Car	.190½	191½
United States Oil	.14¼	14½
United States Rubber	.23	24
Westinghouse Electric	.23	24
Westinghouse Electric pf	.54	55

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	.4	..
Old Dominion Copper Mining	.25¼	25½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The trading to-day was confined to a few stocks, and while some of them showed advances there was a disposition in other directions to take profits. The feature was the strength of Pennsylvania Manufacturing, it being in demand and advancing from 175 to 183, its highest recorded price. There was better support given to the street railway stocks, Union Traction selling up to 17⅝, and Philadelphia Traction to 84½. Electric and People's 4s were firm at 85¼. Marsden was well taken up to 6¼. United Gas Improvement fractionally fell off. Welsbach, after advancing to 5½, dropped to 54. In the steam railroad stocks there was little done. Pennsylvania was unchanged at 57¾, and Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Navigation were firm at about the same prices as at the close last night. The Choctaws were dull and somewhat heavy, although the fluctuations were slight.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	22	23
Northern Pacific com. t. c.	27⅞	28
Northern Pacific pf.	68	68¼
Pennsylvania	57⅝	57¾
Reading 1st pf.	22 11-16	22 15-16
Reading t. c.	9 7-16	9 9-16
Reading 2d pf.	14 3-16	14⅝
St. Paul	98½	99
Western New York & Penn.	3⅜	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	160½	161½
Philadelphia Traction	84	84½
Baltimore Cons.	23¼	23¾
Union Traction	17½	17⅝
Electric Storage	23	24
Electric Storage pf.	26½	27
United Gas Improvement	106⅝	110
Welsbach Light	53⅝	54
New Jersey Traction	47	48
American R. E. L.	3	4
Marsden	6	6¼
Choctaw	21¼	21⅝
Choctaw pf.	37	37½
Penn. Mfg. Co.	18	18¼
Reading general 4s	85¼	85½
Electric & People's 4s	85¼	85½
Equitable Gas 5s	105⅜	106
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c.	95½	96
Cons. T., Pitts.	14⅞	15¼
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	49¾	49⅞

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, June 21, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
101	102	120	Adams Express	101	101	101	101	+1
20¼	20⅝	120	American Cotton Oil	20½	20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
73½	75	189	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	— ¼
77½	79	72	Am. Malting Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	
14⅞	14¼	4,040	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
37½	37¾	1,655	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	36	37½	36	37½	+2
131	131⅞	45,880	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	132½	133	130¼	131½	−1⅝
111	113	105	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	— ½
92¼	94	102	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	93½	94	93½	94	
115½	115¾	9,308	American Tobacco	116	116⅝	115½	115½	
12⅞	13	772	At., T. & S. F.	13	13	12⅞	13	
32¾	32⅞	3,190	At., T. & S. F. pf.	33	33	32⅞	32⅞	
18¾	19	3,135	Baltimore & Ohio	20	20	18⅝	18⅞	−1¼
3⅜	3¾	1,200	Bay State Gas	3¾	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
49⅞	50	11,988	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	50½	50½	48⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
123	124½	300	Brooklyn Union Gas.	123	123½	123	123½	+1
51	51½	200	Canada Southern	51	51	51	51	
82½	83	100	Canadian Pacific	83	83	83	83	+ ⅝
22⅞	23	650	Chesapeake & Ohio	23	23	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
104⅝	104¼	12,850	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	104¾	104⅝	103⅞	104⅜	— ⅛
57	57½	424	Chi. & Eastern Ill.	58	58	57	57	−5
14⅛	14⅜	300	Chi. Gr. Western	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
99	99⅜	12,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	99⅜	99⅞	98¾	99⅛	— ⅛
124½	125	100	Chicago & Northw.	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	— ½
106⅛	106⅜	4,478	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	106⅜	106½	105¾	106¼	— ⅛
8	8¼	108	Chi. Term. Trans.	8	8	8	8	
27	31	10	Chi. Term. Trans pf.	27	27	27	27	
41¾	41½	760	C., C., C. & St. L.	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
87	89	80	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	88¾	88¾	88	88	
14⅞	15	300	Cleve., Cin. & Wheel.	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
6½	6¾	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
196	197½	235	Consolidated Gas	197	197	197	197	+ ¾
50⅝	50⅞	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	50¾	50⅝	50¾	50¾	
62	62¼	300	Detroit Gas	61⅞	62	61⅞	62	+ ⅜
13¼	13½	10	Erie	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	
35⅝	36	100	Erie 1st pf.	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
37⅜	37¾	110	Gen. Electric	38	38	37¾	37⅞	
176½	178	200	Great Northern pf.	177	177	177	177	−1
24½	25¼	875	Hawaiian Sugar	23⅜	25½	23⅜	23½	+1½
103¾	104½	155	Illinois Central	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	
16¼	16⅜	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	— ½
48¾	49½	1,010	Laclede Gas	48¼	48½	48	48½	
52⅝	52½	3,200	Louisville & Nashville	52⅜	52¾	52¼	52⅜	— ⅛
104½	104⅝	4,413	Manhattan Con	104½	105	104⅜	104¾	+ ⅛
160½	161¼	4,165	Metropolitan St. Ry.	161½	161¼	160½	160¾	−1½
4⅜	5¼	100	Mexican Central	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
103½	105	139	Michigan Central	104	104	104	104	+ ⅛
90	91	8	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	— ⅛
11	11¼	50	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11½	11½	11¼	11½	
35	35⅝	2,535	Missouri Pacific	35¼	35⅝	34¾	35	+ ¼
106	107½	4	National Lead Co. pf.	107	107	107	107	
93⅜	94½	215	New Jersey Central	94½	94½	94½	94½	
116	116¼	2,340	New York Central	115¾	116¼	115¾	116	— ¼
51⅝	52	50	Norfolk & West. pf.	51	51	51	51	
6⅛	6¼	100	North American	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
28	28⅜	3,625	Northern Pacific	28⅜	28⅜	27⅞	28	
68¼	68⅜	4,575	Northern Pacific pf.	68⅝	68⅜	68¼	68¼	— ⅛
28	29½	100	Ore. Imp. all in. pd.	29	29	29	29	— ⅝
71	72½	110	Ore. Ry. & Nav. pd.	71	73	71	71	
29	30½	100	Oregon Short Line	28½	28¾	28¼	28½	−1¼
28¾	29	150	Pacific Mail	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
115¼	115⅝	927	Pennsylvania R. R.	115¾	115¾	115⅝	115¾	+1
96¼	96⅞	18,682	People's Gas, Chicago.	97¼	97¾	95¾	96⅜	+1⅛
190½	192	1,446	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	189¾	191½	189¾	190¾	+ ¼
45¼	45¾	225	Reading 1st pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	
7½	8	50	St. J. & G. I.	7	7	7	7	
60½	61	80	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	
21	21⅜	7	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	
63¾	64¼	50	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	
29½	29¾	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
5¼	5⅞	200	St. Louis Southw	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
11½	12	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
141	143	100	St. Paul & Duluth Man.	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾	
18½	19	395	Southern Pacific	18⅜	19	18⅜	19	+ ⅛
8½	8¾	100	Southern Railway	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
29⅞	30	400	Southern Railway pf.	29⅞	30	29⅞	30	+ ½
23⅞	24	880	Tenn. Coal & Iron	23¾	24	23¾	23⅞	
175	178	50	Third Avenue	175	175	175	175	
22¾	23	1,800	Union Pacific	23	23	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
58¾	58⅞	5,040	Union Pacific pf.	59¼	59¼	58⅝	58¾	— ⅛
7⅛	7¼	1,100	U. P., D. & G.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
7¼	7⅜	25	United States Leather	7½	7½	7½	7½	
65⅜	65½	2,555	U. S. Leather pf.	66	66	65	65½	— ½
23⅜	23½	1,330	United States Rubber	24	24	23	23⅜	— ½
84	84½	386	U. S. Rubber pf.	83½	84	83	84	−1
7⅛	7½	10	Wabash	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
121	123	50	Wells-Fargo Express	120¼	120½	120½	120½	
91	92½	500	West Chicago Street	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	
91¾	92⅛	8,799	Western Union Tel.	91⅝	92¼	91⅝	92	+ ¼
1¾	2	400	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ½
11	12	120	W. & L. E. pf.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅞
Sales.		190,634						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Albany & Sus 6s
10,000 115
Am. Cot. Oil Co 8s
1,000 ..... 108¾
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
1,000 83
Am Tobacco Co scrip
1,000 ..... 91½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 84⅞
At, T & S F adjst 4s
38,000 66
5,000 ..... 65¾
10,000 ..... 65⅞
10,000 ..... 65¾
40,000 ..... 65⅞
42,000 ..... 65⅝
Gen 4s
1,000 ..... 92¾
38,000 ..... 92½
50,000 ..... 92⅜
14,000 ..... 92⅝
65,000 ..... 92⅝
1,500 ..... 92⅜
112,000 ..... 92⅜
10,000 ..... 92¾
65,000 93
38,000 ..... 93⅛
Austin & N W 1st
10,000 83
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
1,000 ..... 119¾
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ..... 89⅞
Brooklyn R T 5s
2,000 99
1,000 ..... 98⅞
4,000 ..... 98¾
2,000 ..... 98⅞
1,000 ..... 98¾
2,000 ..... 98½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
3,000 ..... 114½
Canada Southern 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 110½
Canada Southern 2d
1,000 ..... 108⅜
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
15,000 40
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
10,000 ..... 13⅞
Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000s20F 114
1,000 114
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
10,000 ..... 83½
13,000s20F 83½
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
1,000 ..... 103½
Ches & Ohio con 6s
8,000 ..... 114½
Chi, Ind & Q conv 5s
2,000 119
Chi, Ind & Q 5s
10,000 ..... 110⅛
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
2,000 ..... 98⅞
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000 108
C, M & St P, Dakota & G So 5s
2,000 114
Chi & N W gen 3½s
1,000 ..... 101⅜
Chi & N W S F 5s
1,000 ..... 106¾
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
1,000c 105
49,000 ..... 104⅞
Chi Term Trans 4s
2,000 86
C, C, C & Ind 1st
1,000 103
Den & Rio Grande 4s
3,000 ..... 94½
500 ..... 96½
Detroit City Gas 5s
10,000 ..... 92¼
2,000 ..... 92¾
5,000 ..... 92⅝
4,000 ..... 92⅞
1,000 93
10,000 ..... 92½
Erie 1st con 7s
10,000 ..... 142⅜
Erie gen lien 3-4s
10,000 74
Illinois Central, Western Line 1st 4s
1,000 105
Ft W & D C 1st
1,000 ..... 71¾
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
3,000 ..... 103½
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
7,000 68
5,000 ..... 68½
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 104¾
2,000 105
1,000 ..... 104⅞
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s
5,000 ..... 104¾
Louis, Ev & St L consol 1st 5s, Tr Co certfs
2,000 ..... 33½
Metropolitan Elev 2d
1,000 ..... 102½
Met St Ry gen 5s
1,000 ..... 113½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 73½
9,000 ..... 73¾
Mich Cent cons 7s
7,000 112
Mich Cent 5s, 1931
3,000 ..... 121¼
Mil, L S & W 1st
2,000 134
Minn & St L con 5s
1,000 107
Mo, K & East 1st
1,000 ..... 98½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
7,000 ..... 87⅜
2,000 ..... 87½
Mo, Pac 1st con 6s
6,000 ..... 103¾
3,000 ..... 103⅞
8,000 101
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
10,000 99
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
2,000 ..... 77¾
N Y, C & St L 4s
3,000 ..... 104½
7,000 ..... 104½
Norf & W Ry con 4s
6,000 81
Nor Pac 1st 6s
1,000 115
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
1,000 ..... 61¾
30,000 ..... 61¾
2,000 ..... 61⅝
2,000 ..... 61¾
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
5,000 ..... 97¾
13,000 ..... 97½
1,000 ..... 97½
5,000 ..... 97½
500 ..... 97¼
6,000 ..... 97⅜
4,000 ..... 97½
Nor Pac Term 1st
3,000 ..... 113½
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
3,000 ..... 105¼
Ohio Southern 1st
6,000 ..... 83½
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
2,000 60
Oregon S L inc A 5s
1,000 ..... 72¾
Peo & Eastern 1st
15,000 ..... 77½
5,000 ..... 77½
12,000 ..... 77¾
13,000 78
Peo & Eastern inc
1,000 19
Pitts & West 1st
4,000 86
2,000 ..... 86⅜
1,000s20F 86
Reading Co gen 4s
10,000 ..... 85¼
5,000 ..... 85½
Rio Grande West 1st
1,000 88
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
5,000 ..... 94½
3,000 ..... 94¾
4,000 ..... 94⅝
3,000 ..... 94¾
St L & S F G M 5s
6,000 106
St L & S F 4s
1,000 78
5,000 ..... 78¾
12,000 ..... 78¾
1,000 ..... 78¾
St L & S F G M 6s
10,000 120
3,000 ..... 120¼
St L S W 1st
2,000 ..... 75⅝
St Paul & Duluth 2d
1,000 ..... 105½
St P, M & M 2d
2,000 120
San An & Ar Pass 4s
3,000 ..... 64¼
3,000 ..... 64¾
Scioto Val & N E 4s
2,000s20F 87½
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000 ..... 107¾
5,000 108
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
10,000 ..... 97¼
So Pac of N M 1st
8,000 ..... 100¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000 95
2,000 ..... 94⅝
27,000 ..... 94⅞
3,000 95
Standard R & T 6s
5,000 65
10,000 66
Standard R & T inc
10,000 14
5,000 ..... 14⅜
Tex & Pac Ry, Eastern Div 1st 6s
8,000 ..... 110½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 104½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
20,000 ..... 38½
20,000 ..... 38¾
45,000 ..... 38⅝
10,000 ..... 38¼
15,000 ..... 38⅜
15,000 ..... 38¼
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ..... 89½
Union Pacific 4s
36,000 97
15,000 ..... 97⅛
290,000 97
25,000 ..... 97¼
5,000 ..... 97¼
4,000 ..... 97⅛
4,000 ..... 97¼
55,000 ..... 97¼
35

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Columbia College Sells a Park Avenue Corner—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

The Trustees of Columbia College have sold to William Hall's Sons four lots at the southeast corner of Seventy-fifth Street and Park Avenue. The buyers will erect apartment houses on the plot.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Hirsh Brothers to Robert Wallace four lots on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, 275 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. Mr. Wallace purchased only recently the four lots adjoining these on the east.

James Buchanan, as trustee, has sold the two-story frame buildings 44 Rivington Street, 20 by 75.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for Rose Anthony Howard the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling 102 East Thirty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 98.9.

The same firm has also sold for J. Archibald Murray for improvement the old buildings 123 West Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Christian Kopp the lot 52 First Avenue, 24.6 by 95.

John G. R. Lillendahl has sold the last two of a row of four four-story brick dwellings recently erected by him on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 600 feet west of the Boulevard.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to A. Glass the old buildings 182, 184, and 186 Clinton Street, on plot 54 by 100.

E. S. Conkling has sold to M. J. Gore the four-story dwelling 72 West Forty-ninth Street, 20.9 by 100.5.

J. J. Robinson has sold to Anna Gerhardt the three-story dwelling 311 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 100, taking in payment 330 St. Nicholas Avenue. Mr. Robinson has, in turn, exchanged the latter with M. M. McDermott for the lot, 25 by 100, on south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 100 feet west of the Boulevard.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Thompson & Pryor sold, in partition, to the plaintiff, Lizzie McGovern, individually and as executrix, for $49,600, the two five-story brick flats, with stores, 3,281 and 3,283 Third Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 47.8 by 95.3 by 47.5 by 90.

James L. Brumley sold in partition to Henry Mahnken for $1,500 the plot, Waverley Place, Fairmount, corner of Franklin Avenue, 40.5 by 90.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, Third Avenue, east side, 289.5 feet north of Wendover Avenue, 25 by 125, vacant.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, John W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee, 128 West Forty-ninth Street, south side, 375 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $7,025; subject to another mortgage for $19,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Augustus N. Hand, referee, 215 to 219 Seventh Avenue and 169 to 174 West Twenty-third Street, being at the southeast corner of the street named, runs south 148.1 by east 100 by north 9.6 by east 50 by north 98.9 to the south side of Twenty-third Street, by west 175, three three-story brick tenements on the avenue, with a two-story brick building at the rear of 215, eight-story brick building on the street, with stores in 160, 162, 170, 172, and 174. Due on judgment, $42,780.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George R. Carrington, referee, 528 and 530 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, south side, 190.5 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 29.6 by 99.11, two three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, $2,909; subject to another mortgage for $18,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Camp, referee, 12 and 14 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, 21 and 20, respectively, by 102.2, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $26,385.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, Bradhurst Avenue, west side, 749.6 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 129.11 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,970.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 347 West Forty-sixth Street, north side, 278.6 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 19.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Samuel T. Reed on Feb. 16, 1898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Kelly Street, west side, 165 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 100 by 100, vacant; all title and interest of Annie Bentz on March 18, 1898.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Obed H. Sanderson, referee, 11 and 12 Stryker's Lane, south side, beginning at a point 84 feet north and 425 feet west of the northwest corner of Fifty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 91.6 by 75.5 by 78, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $3,943.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Boston Road, southwest corner of Town Dock Road, for a one-story frame shed, 50 by 25, Nathan Johnson estate, owner; cost, $300.

Southern Boulevard, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 56, Morris Dietch, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $4,000.

Southern Boulevard, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, same owner and architect; cost, $4,000.

Bathgate Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for two four-story and basement brick tenements, 25 by 86.6, Henry Acker, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $28,000.

Eleventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Fourth Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 24 by 44, Michael Rozeneki, owner; W. T. Mapes, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

No. 1,111 First Avenue, to a five-story brick and stone tenement, Joseph Schwartz of 1,113 First Avenue, owner; W. O. Tait, architect; cost, $4,000.

Forty-second Street, southwest corner of Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick office building, estate of B. I. Hart, owner; Bruner & Tryon of 36 Union Square, architects; cost, $900.

No. 27 Chrystie Street, to a five-story brick and stone tenement, Knickerbocker Trust Company, owner; Louis F. Heinecke of 62 Bowery, architect; cost, $300.

No. 256 Fifth Avenue, to four-story brick dwelling, with store, estate of J. W. Southhack, owner; M. C. Merritt of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 60 Park Avenue, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling, Arthur B. Emmons of Newport, R. I., owner; Parish & Schroeder, architects; cost, $6,000.

No. 335 Lexington Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, William M. Laffan, premises, owner; A. O. Hoddick of 57 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 58 Catharine Street, to a five-story brick tenement, Rachael Lese of 58 Catharine Street, owner; A. G. Rechlin, architect; cost, $400.

Henry Corn's New Building.

According to plans filed yesterday, Henry Corn will erect a ten-story business building, at a cost of $425,000, on the plot, 27.8 by 170, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street. This ground was acquired by Mr. Corn only recently, and includes the old Parish residence on the immediate corner and part of the site of the synagogue formerly occupied by the Congregation Shearith Israel, on Nineteenth Street. The work of removing the old buildings is already under way.

New School for the Marist Order.

The Order of the Marist Brothers, now located at 153 East Seventy-sixth Street, has filed plans with the Building Department for a new six-story structure, to be used as an academy, at the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street. The building will occupy a plot 53.9 by 102.2, and will cost $50,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, June 21.

AVENUE A, w s, Lots 230, 231, map of part of farm of Charles Berrian, 50x101.8x50x101; Edward Todd and wife to Isabella Knudtsen 3,250

AVENUE A, Lot 554, map of Unionport, 100x206; Florence S. Crosby and another to Frank Gass 2

BARRETTO ST, s w corner of 169th St, 29.6x88.11x irregular; Elizabeth O'Toole to William Donlon 10

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, w s, 125.1 ft n of Manhattan St, 50x113.1x50x109.4; Zachariah Jaques to John A. Mooney, one-half part 1

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, w s, 75.1 ft n of Manhattan St, 50x109.4x50x105.7; John A. Mooney to Zachariah Jaques, one-half part 1

BROAD ST, 70 and 72, 43.11x86.3x50.4x63; Osborn W. Bright and another, trustees, and others to Edward Kemp..... 175,000

BROADWAY, w s, centre line between 54th and 55th Sts, runs s 51.8 x w 85.9 x n 25 x w 20 x n 25 x e 92.7, except part taken for widening Broadway; Zachariah Jaques to John A. Mooney, ½ part 1

FRONT ST, n s, 78.2 ft w of Jackson St, 18x70; Charles S. Davison, as trustee, to Bridget Fitzgerald 50

FOX ST, e s, 348.3 ft n of 165th St, 75x200; John Reinschmidt and wife to John De Hart 1

JEROME ST, n s, Lots 70 and 84 map of new village of Jerome, 25x250 to 81st St; Elizabeth Fitzsimmons to Kate H. Gwillim 1

LENOX AV, w s, 99.5 ft n of 135th St, 25.6x irregular; the German Exchange Bank to Bernhard Mainzer 1

LENOX AV, w s, 99.5 ft n of 135th St, 25.6x irregular; Patrick Reynolds and others to Bernhard Mainzer 1

LENOX AV, 434, e s, 66.10 ft s of 132d St, 16.7x85; Bernhard Mainzer and wife to the German Exchange Bank 1

LENOX AV, e s, 66.10 ft s of 132d St, 16.7x85; the German Exchange Bank to Siegfried Scherk 1

LOT 39a, Block J, amended map Mapes estate, West Farms; Hudson P. Rose and wife to William Flynn 1

MANHATTAN AV, 282, 34x100; Robert A. Chesebrough to Clarence F. True 1

NORWOOD AV, s s, 163.4 ft w of 206th St, 100x112.6; William S. Patten and wife to Michael W. Divine 1

OPDYKE AV, n e corner of Verlo Av, 194.7x100x145x110; Elizabeth Barnett to Helen M. Howe 1

PERRY AV, e s, 292 ft s of Gunhill Road, 33x100; Elizabeth Burnett to Annie H. Haddock 1

PRINCE ST, 90, s s, 36x101x irregular; Max Freund to Edwin B. Stanton 1

PRINCE ST, 90, s s, 36x irregular; Edwin B. Stanton to Harrison Realty Company. 1

RIVERSIDE AV, w s, 32 ft n of 76th St, 30.1x irregular; Clarence F. True and wife to Robert A. Chesebrough 1

ROCKFIELD ST, n s, 750 ft e of Union Av, 50x126.4x50x128.5; Joseph Goeri and wife to Joseph Trapneli, jr 1

ROAD FROM WESTCHESTER VILLAGE to Pelham Bridge, adjoining land of Stephen Cross, 40x79; Stephen Cross and another to Emma G. Dunn 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 75.9 ft s of 127th St, 18.11x82.7x18.9x85.4; Anna Gerhart to Michael M. McDermott 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 168.6 ft n of 165th St, 25x200; Michael J. Flynn to Ellen Flynn 1

2D AV, n e corner of 1st St, 81.6x75.9x 67.4x84.4; Tradesmen's National Bank to Rudolph Seaman 170,000

2D AV, 155, w s, 22.6x100; Caroline Morange to John Palmieri 1

2D AV, 155, w s, 22.6x100; Caroline Morange and others, executors and trustees, to John Palmieri 1

2D AV, 155, w s, 22.6x100; Marion Lathers and others to John Palmieri 1

12TH AV or ST, s s, part of Lot 633 map of Wakefield, 25x114; Samuel Webster and others to Elizabeth W. Hamilton.. 1

12TH AV or ST, part of Lot 633 map of Wakefield, 25x114; Samuel T. Webster and others to Freeman F. Webster 1

12TH AV or ST, part of Lot 633 map of Wakefield, 25x114; Samuel Webster and others to Mary M. Tuite 1

35TH ST, 106 East, 16.8x98.9; Gordon Wendell and others, executors, to Jacob Wendell 1

35TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.8; Andrew J. Tierney to Anna E. Tierney and others 12,100

40TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Jacob Brand and wife to Frederick Steeneck 11,200

47TH ST, n s, 575 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Kate O'Neill to Eugene C. Ludin.. 1

51ST ST, n s, 74.9 ft e of 2d Av, 16.9x 85x irregular; Nathan Morris to Hattie Morris 1

53D ST, s s, 265 ft e of 7th Av, 20x96.3; Esther A. Wheaton to John J. Clancy and another 1

53D ST, s s, 375 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.4; Bainbridge S. Clark and wife to Emma G. Halsey 90,000

56TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of 8th Av, 20x 100.5; Esther A. Wheaton to John J. Clancy and another 1

65TH ST, 123 East, 20x100.5; Jacob Pizer and wife to Leon Pizer 1,346

65TH ST, 123 East, 20x100.5; Joseph U. Hoexter and another, executors, to Jacob Pizer 14,500

95TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.8; Schuyler Hamilton to Henry Oppenheimer 1

95TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.8; Thomas C. Edgar and others to Henry Oppenheimer 100

96TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Edward Hirsh and others to Robert Wallace 1

97TH ST, n s, 170 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; William H. Hall and wife to Mary Bullwinkle and others 1

100TH ST, n s, 98 ft w of 3d Av, 27x 100.11; Louise Schalek to Jacob Kammerer 10

100TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Imogene Hart to Elizabeth McKinlay 1

114TH ST, 44 West, 18.4x100.11; Alfred W. Franke to Eliza J. Franke 12,000

116TH ST, s s, 208.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x 100.10; Gertrude Watkins to Edward Swann 11,300

116TH ST, s s, 208.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x 100.10; Nora A. Connell to Gertrude Watkins 1

122D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 50x 95.11; John A. Mooney to Zachariah Jaques, one-half part 1

122D ST, s s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 50x 95.11x50x—; Zachariah Jaques to John A. Mooney, ½ part ..... nom.

130TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100; John Rieffe and another, executors, to Emilie Wolters and others 18,000

130TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100; John H. A. Walters and others to Emilie W. May and others 10

Recorded Leases.

CAHILL, Annie E., and others to August Appel; 137 West 28th St, 3 years $1,200

FRIEDMAN, Joseph, to Abraham Ranofsky; 134 Eldridge St, 2 5-6 years 2,333

J. GOLDBERG & CO., to Solomon Kauffman; 2 Clinton St, 5 years 420

HAYES, Margaret J., and others to John M. Smyth; 449 3d Av and 200 East 31st St, 5 years 1,800, 2,000

ODELL, Mary A., to Frederick W. Langhorst; 160 East 23d St, 9 5-6 years.. 1,000, 1,080

ROMOLO, Barbara, to Isaac Osserman; 86 Chrystie St, 5 years 3,000

RUDD, Janet, and another, executors, to William Preuse, jr.; 36 and 38 West 30th St, 5½ years 2,800

STEERS, Henry, to Reinhard Lucke; 437 Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 81st St, 9 years 1,500

TURNER, Sarah B., to Emma Hauf; 3 Irving Place, 10 5-6 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLAN, John, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 129th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 22,000

BOLTON, &c., Alexander G., to Eliza N. Hall; w s of 175th St, Lot 12, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, demand 2,500

BRACKEN, Mary, individually and as executrix, and others to James Buckhout, Sr.; s s of 178th St, 150 ft w of Washington Av, 3 years 5,000

BULLWINKLE, Mary and Richard, and others to Ernest Tribelhorn; 149 East 92d St, 1 year 14,000

BULLWINKLE, Mary and Richard, and others to Ernest Tribelhorn; 110 West 115th St, 1 year 8,500

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Lucy B. Stevens; n e corner of Jerome Av and 204th St, 1 year 1,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Cornelia D. Stevens; n e corner of Jerome Av and 204th St, 1 year 500

DONLON, William, to Adele Kneeland, executrix, &c.; s w corner of Barretto St and 169th St, 3 years 20,000

DONLON and another, executors of Charles R. Hemenway; s w corner of Barretto St and 16 th St, 1 year 1,000

FAHL, John C., to Kate B. Decker, executrix; e s of Forest Av, 199 ft n of Cedar Place, 2 years 325

GASS, Frank and Katharina, to Henry Lorenz; Lot 554, map of Unionport, 3 years 750

HENRY, Theresa, to Harlem Savings Bank; Lots 163, 164, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station, 1 year 1,600

HYAMS, Leonard, and Anna M. to Anna E. Hinrichs; n s of 149th St, 283.4 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 3 years 11,500

JONES, Fannie L., to Isabel S. Kemp; n e corner of 2d St and 19th Av, Wakefield; 16th St, n s, 125 ft e of 2d St, Wakefield, 1 year 3,500

KNUDTSEN, Isabella, to Deborah E. Knapp, executrix, &c.; w s of Morris Av, 25 ft n of 182d St, 2 years 1,000

LATHERS, Marion, to Estella A. Thurber; 155 2d Av, ½ part; e s of Chrystie St, 75 ft s of Stanton St, ½ part, 3 months.. 3,000

LAWSON, Jacob, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 73d St, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 18,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to German-American Title Guarantee Company; Lots 6 to 9, on map of nineteen lots, Findlay map of Morrisania, demand 76,000

MILLER, Robert, to the Franklin Savings Bank; e s of 11th Av, 25 ft s of 173d St, 1 year 12,500

MORRIS, Thomas, to James McClenahan; w s of Webster Av, part of Lot 6, map of property of William E. M. Zborowski, 23d and 24th Wards, 1½ years.... 2,000

McKELVEY, John, to John Hardy; s e corner of 11th Av and 60th St, 1 year.... 5,000

McKINLAY, Elizabeth, to Imogene Hart; s s of 100th St, 325 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 6,500

McKINLAY, Elizabeth, to Imogene Hart; s s of 100th St, 325 ft w of 8th Av, demand 4,000

McDERMOTT, Michael M., to the New York Savings Bank; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 56.10 ft s of 127th St, 3 years..... 8,500

MOONEY, John A., to Zachariah Jaques; w s of Broadway, at centre line of block, 54th and 55th Sts, 1 year 25,000

OPPENHEIMER, Henry, to Schuyler Hamilton; n s of 95th St, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 11,500

PALMERI, John, to Henry Gucker and another, trustees; w s of 2d Av, 26.7 ft s of 10th St, 5 years 10,000

PHILLIPS, Eliza L., and others to Townsend Wandell; s w corner of 3d Av and 82d St, 1 year 6,000

PIZER, Jacob, to Isaac Wallach and another, trustees; 123 East 65th St, 3 years 10,500

RAUCH, Henry, to Henry F. Rauch; 818 Broome St, 1 year 1,000

RIVERSIDE BAPTIST CHURCH to New York City Baptist Mission Society; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 92d St.. 10,000

ROBINSON, Frederic S., to Henry C. Raynor; n s of 182d St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 1,000

ROLLINS, Edward A., to George M. Miller, trustee; w s Faile St, 100 ft n of Lafayette Av, 3 years 740

ROLLINS, Edward A., to Stephen Duncan; w s Faile St, 150 ft n of Lafayette Av, ½ year 10

ROLLINS, Edward A., to Louise H. Le-clere; e s Hunts Point Road, 202.8 ft n of Lafayette Av, 3 years 2,200

ROLLINS, Edward A., to Louise H. Leclere; e s Hunts Point Road, 101.4 ft n of Lafayette Av, 3 years 1,800

ROLLINS, Edward A., to Louise H. Leclere; n e corner Hunts Point Road and Lafayette Av, 3 years 2,000

ROLLINS, Edward A., to George M. Miller and another, executors; n w corner Lafayette Av and Faile St, 3 years 860

STANTON, Edwin B., to Max Freund; 90 Prince St, 1 year, (two mortgages) 96,500

THE HERBERT BOOTH KING AND Brother Publishing Company to Colonial Trust Company, trustee; 309, 311 East 22d St and 32 East 23d St, secures bonds 20,000

WALLACE, Robert, to Edward and Henry Hirsh; n s of 96th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 60,000

SCHERK, Siegfried, to the German Exchange Bank and another; e s of Lenox Av, 66.10 ft s of 132d St, demand 2,750

SHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Edward Winslow; e s of Morris Av, 130.6 ft s of 140th St, 5 years 15,000

WARD, Peter J., and others to the trustees of William C. Stuart; 448 and 450 West 39th St, 3 years 25,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRINCKERHOFF, William R., to Stephen P. Nash 3,000

CALLARD, Elizabeth, to Robert W. Todd. 12,007

CORNING, Jasper, and another, administrators, &c., to Union Trust Company of New York, trustee, &c., 2 years ..... Nom.

FOSKETT & BISHOP COMPANY to Ida L. and Mary E. Jenkins, (two assignments) ..... Nom.

GERKEN, Clara R., to Leopold Gusthal... 7,149

GRAHAM, James V., to Robert Hamilton. Nom.

HIGGINS, Maria R., as administratrix, &c., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 16,000

LACHMAN, Samson, and another, executors, &c., to Rebecca Ehrich, (two assignments) 43,000

MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., and others, executors, &c., to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and others, trustees, &c., (two assignments) ..... Nom.

NASH, Stephen P., to Catharine McL. Nash 3,000

RAFFERTY, Terrence P., to Hattie Rosenthal 9,081

ROBBINS, Milton, to Emma Robbins..... Nom.

ROBBINS, Emma, to Edwin B. Meeks, executor, &c. 25,000

ROTHSCHILD, Alonzo, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 16,000

SALAMAN, Frederick N., and others, to Frank Place ..... Nom.

SCHREINER, George, to Franz and Maria Chevatal 2,000

STOPPANI, Charles F., to Eliza J. Cox. Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Charles A. Peabody, Jr. 20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 133d St, 100x100; George Grossman against Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor $550

BROOK AV, n e corner of 162d St, 66.5x 80x irregular; Frank Schmitt against Elizabeth Meyer, owner; John Meyer, contractor 1,350

EAGLE AV, e s, 350 ft e of 156th St, 25x100; Buscemi & Di Benedetto against Angelo Manelli, owner and contractor.. 474

GRAND ST, 552; William P. Youngs & Brothers against Samuel J. Ruth, owner; Rubenstein & Rochmovitz, owners and contractors 139

HAMILTON ST, 12; Wolf Oltarsh against Louis Perelstein, owner and contractor. 425

12TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 114, Wakefield; Thomas F. Doyle against John and Rebecca Nugent, owners; Montell & Johnson, contractors 120

12TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of 5th Av, 100x 114, Wakefield; Henry Harrison against John and Rebecca Nugent, owners; Montell & Johnson, contractors 72

99TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Park Av, 50x 100; the McDougall & Potter Company against Babette Blumenthal, owner and contractor 288

104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 94x100; the United States Mortar Supply Company against Rosa Wiederman, owner and contractor 1,346

112TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of 5th Av, 125x 100; the McDougall & Potter Company against Babette Blumenthal, owner and contractor 676

155TH ST, n w corner of Elton Av, 50x 99.6; Frank Schmitt against Elizabeth Meyer, owner; John Meyer, contractor. 600

169TH ST, s w corner of Barretto St, 50x 100; Henry Maurer & Son against William Donlon, owner; James J. Benson, contractor 96

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

PRINCE ST, 90; Max Freund, with Matthew C. Kervan, (11 payments)..... 55,000

Lis Pendens.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 41.8 ft s of 22d St, 24.4x irregular; Henry C. Thompson against Carrie F. Lovell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

RAILROAD AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 150th St, 77.7x91.2x74.6x71.8; Adelbert S. Nichols against John Cotter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Woods & Southworth.

RIDER AV, w s, 305 ft n of 138th St, 75x125 to Mott Haven Canal, x 75; Harlem Savings Bank against Irving S. Decker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Mapesden.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 196; Union Dime Savings Institution against Henry Butler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

3D AV, n w corner of 17th St, 23x100; Stephen S. Marshall against Ann C. Norton, (notice of attachment;) attorney, S. S. Marshall.

81ST ST, 70 East; Robert Hamilton against Margaret Quin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. B. Winthrop.

128TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 17.6x99.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Mary G. Duggett and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, June 22.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Civil causes; jury. Case on. day calendar.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Government causes (jury.)

4002—Webster vs. Miller.

4092—Arnold vs. Miller.
11329—Menke vs. Hedden
11903—Guiterman vs. Magone.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

59—Gibbs vs. Forbes.
142—Spataro vs. S. S. Edwin.
147—Minford vs. barkentine Rita, cargo, &c.
110—Hastorf vs. Rodgers
19—McBride vs. Allen.
126—Bklyn. & N. Y. Ferry Co. vs. tug Fannie P. Skeer.
134—E. & A. R. R. vs. ferryboat Vermont.
150—Armstrong Cork Co. vs. bark Consiglia Galatola.
102—Jandreau vs. Witherbee.
136—Slover vs. float No. 4 and tug C. P. Raymond.
139—Starita vs. tugs America and E. M. Millard.
137—Fenner vs. tug De Veaux Powell.
138—Cantwell vs. Fitchburg R. R. Co.
148—In re Harris Tow. and Transfer Co.
149—Drum vs. ferryboat Princeton and tug Dorothy.
98—Powelton Barge Co. vs. tugs G. H. Notter

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

James W. Fox, appellant, vs. N. Franz O. Matthisson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. James J. Roney vs. John Lawlor, &c., appellants.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. the New England Loan and Trust Company, appellant, vs. James A. Roberts, Controller, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs.

In re application of the Mayor, &c., of New York vs. the Fort Washington Ridge Road.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Edward Sprague vs. Thomas W. Fitzgerald, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Daniel F. Keefe, appellant, vs. the Town Auditors of Queensbury.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Alfred Wellwig vs. Morris Wiederman et al., appellants, William H. Schonoll et al.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

People ex rel. Schwarzfeld & Co., appellants, vs. James J. Roberts, Controller, &c.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

In re petition of Frank Placo, for an order revoking the liquor tax of Frank Matty, appellant. —Order affirmed, with costs.

Mary Paget et al., trustees, &c., vs. Ellen S. Melcher et al.—Judgment of Appellate Division, so far as it reverses and modifies the judgment of the Special Term, reversed, and that of Special Term affirmed, and the questions certified answered in the negative; with costs of this appeal to abide the final award of costs upon the application for final judgment.

To-day's calendar: 1280, 514, 422, 2, 517, 532, 1234, 534.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Rumsey, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

39—Raegener vs. McDougall.
24—Bishop vs. Seaman's Bank for Savings.
27—Borrowe vs. Corbin.
65—Magnolia Metal Co. vs. Sterlingworth Ry. Supply Co.
55—Bedell vs. Arnold.
49—Hoffheimer vs. Am. Distributing Co.
4—Lorton vs. Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Wimpfheimer vs. Am. Credit Co.
2—Keyes vs. Puels.
3—Claflin vs. Ellin.
4—Birmingham vs. Worcester.
5—Y. M. C. A. vs. Harris.
6—Zimmer vs. Cornell.
7—Niemenstock vs. Amidown.
8—In re Mitchell.
9—Powell vs. McBride.
10—Badger Paper Co. vs. Carley.
11—McLaughlin vs. Rapp
12—In re Decker.
13—Hart vs. Turner.
14—In re English Enamel and Paint Co.
15—Lehmaier vs. Buchner.
16—Zodikow vs. Lewinthau.
17—McCormick vs. Murphy.
18—Britton vs. Atlantic Con. Co.
19—Rocky Hill S. S. Co. vs. Brown.
20—Crimmins vs. Trinidad Roofing Co.
21—Gildersleeve vs. Coler
22—In re Puy vs. Board of Docks.
23—Farrell vs. Fisher.
24—Weil vs. Auerbach.
25—Flannigan vs. Coler.
26—Kampfe vs. Richards
27—Goodman vs. Delury
28—Loring vs. Juster.
29—Sommers vs. Cottentin.
30—Baumann vs. Nevins
31—In re Nelson Av.
32—Jacobs vs. Edelson.
34—Robinson vs. Bennett Corporation.
33—In re Elias.
35—Dixon vs. Dixon.
36—In re Worthington Co.
37—Paska vs. Arnot.
38—People, &c., vs. Brown.
39—Freedman vs. Freedman.
40—Spencer vs. Gunn.
41—Pica vs. Pica.
42—Bronx Gas & Elec. Co. vs. City of N. Y.
43—Blaut vs. Fletcher.
44—Cappola vs. Met. St. Ry.
45—Stark vs. Abelman.
46—Royal Trust Co. vs. Bank of New York.
47—Miller vs. Met. St. Ry.
48—Bridgewater vs. Dempsey.
49—Cook & Bernheimer Co. vs. Pollock.
50—Cohen vs. Lederer.
51—Lasar vs. Lasar.
52—Weiller vs. Heidenheimer.
53—Kaplan vs. Guggenheimer.
54—In re N. Y. Commercial Co.
55—Preusky vs. Bergman.
56—McMurty vs. Schroeter.
57—Simek vs. Nekarda.
58—People, &c., vs. Hackett.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

7183—Jackson vs. Jackson.
7187—Hennig vs. Hennig
6166—Corwin vs. Corwin.
7199—Gardner vs. Gardner.
7186—Hawley vs. Hawley.
7194—York vs. York.
7198—Dumroe vs. Dumroe.
7199—Devlin vs. Devlin.
7206—Weissmann vs. Weissmann.
7206—Waldman vs. Waldman.
7207—Ziegel vs. Ziegel.
7206—Waring vs. Waring.
7211—Smith vs. Smith.
7214—Schaltz vs. Schaltz
7219—Greene vs. Greene.
7221—Spigel vs. Spigel.
7157—Randolph vs. Randolph.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Calendar clear.

4561—Doll vs. Coogan.
6667—Shepard vs. Mayor, &c.
5409—Haight vs. Lockwood.
5461—Nehrbas vs. Nehrbas.
4704—Kullman vs. Cox.
6244—Nat. Bank of Deposit vs. Sardy.
6305—Droege vs. Ahrens & Ott Co.
6435—Pettynski vs. Goldberg.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal branch.)—Fursman, Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Byrne, and Honey for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Michael McDonald.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

16869—Tomlinson vs. Barnard.
16031—Binder vs. Schuerman.
16782—Flick vs. Flick.
16097—Mills vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15053—Wood vs. Mayor, &c.
15118—McKean vs. Nat. Life Assn.
13093—Connor vs. Mayor, &c.
16561—Billings vs. Hitchcock.
12652—Barry vs. Mayor, &c.
16409—Blancke vs. Poundt.
15540—Erde vs. Ind. Order, &c., Israel.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

11158—Cohen vs. Berlin & Jones Envel. Co.
10668—Kingsley vs. Jones.
10669—Manhattan Cement Co. vs. Abbott.
7524—Havens vs. Hagemeyer.
9813—Hoffman vs. Lurie.
9886—Henderson vs. Rosenweig.
9917—Fox vs. Margovitz.
9342—Mackel vs. Hilton.
8484—Jones vs. Malarkey
6547—State Nat. Bk. vs. Weed.
9559—Haines vs. Kavanagh.
8262—Neidhardt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9895—Wamsley vs. Atlas S. S. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro,

EXCURSIONS.

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From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
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MANHATTAN BEACH TRAINS
Leave New York, foot of 34th St., E. R.: Weekdays, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 P. M. on race days C. I. J. C.,) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, and 10:10 P. M. Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry, weekdays, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:20, 12:30 on race days C. I. J. C.,) 1:00, (1:20 on race days C. I. J. C.,) 1:40, (2:00 on race days C. I. J. C.,) 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, and 9:40 P. M.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

Miscellaneous.

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Adirondacks.

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7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

SARANAC INN.
SARANAC INN, D. W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M..; arrive at Inn 6:09 P. M. and 5:47 A. M.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT, T. B. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N. Y. C., G. C. S., 8:33AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N. Y., G. C. S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 A.M. and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM. 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, CO., PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 4:21 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS.
"In Heart of the Adirondacks,"
BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
OPENS IN JUNE.
Address W. T. GRAFF, Manager, care of Hotel Gazette, 945 Broadway, or 11 Broadway, Room 1,208.

ADIRONDACKS, HOTEL CHILDWOLD.
CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of the ADIRONDACKS; 9 hours from New York City; golf, tennis, bowling, hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and SEPTEMBER. For booklet and information address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCHEFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York.

ADIRONDACKS. HOTEL AYERS, Lake Duane, N. Y.
An ideal resort in the Mountains. House surrounded by Pine and Balsam groves. Purest of spring water, steam heat, open fireplace. Boating, Bowling, Lawn Tennis, and good Trout fishing. Telegraph in house and daily mail. Send for illustrated circular.
W. J. AYERS & SON.

Rocky Point Inn.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, ADIRONDACKS.
PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.
Now open. Special rates for June and September. Illustrated folder, &c., address ROCKY POINT INN CO., Old Forge, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.
WAWBEEK, ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE,
OPEN JULY 1 TO OCT. 1.
Under New Management.
INDIAN CARRY GOLF LINKS, (9 Holes.)
For booklet address J. BEN HART, Proprietor, Wawbeek, Franklin Co., N. Y.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island" an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

LONG BEACH
LONG ISLAND.
LONG BEACH INN AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN.
LONG BEACH HOTEL OPENS JUNE 25.
Rooms may be seen and engagements made at the hotel daily. Express trains, UNEXCELLED RAILROAD SERVICES.
A. E. DICK, Proprietor.
New York office, 10 West 23d Street.

MANHANSET
HOUSES & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I. (HOTEL HANDSOMELY REBUILT, 1897.) The Manhanset, secure from naval attack, (being situated in landlocked harbor,) will open June 25th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

Lake George.

PICTURESQUE HULETTS.
Charming location, fishing, boating, and bathing. Booklet of views, &c., of
H. W. BUCKELL, Lake George, N. Y.

New England.

PINE RIDGE HOUSE, West Lebanon, N. H.
Surrounded by a large grove of beautiful pines, and overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and White Rivers. Sanitary drainage; modern improvements. Accommodations 100; Terms Low.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
HOWLAND HOTEL AND SCARBORO
Will open June 23rd.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Prop.
N. Y. Office, HOFFMAN HOUSE.

LONG BRANCH. UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Ocean front. Opens June 25. Select family and transient hotel. Special rates for July. Illustrated booklet.
J. C. VAN CLEAF Proprietor.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.
Normandie, (near Seabright,) New Jersey, fronting on the ocean and Shrewsbury River, will open Wednesday, June 29th, under the management of WM. S. HEWES. Office Hotel Normandie, New York.

THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, N. J.
This unique Summer resort opens for the season Saturday, June 11th. For rooms and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Pennsylvania.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS, 109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 10th.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls. REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE—A perfectly matched bay team, sound and kind; one, six years old, a good saddle horse; can be seen and driven; satisfactory reasons for selling; price, $300. Address B. G. D., Post Office, Elizabeth, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 30th day of April, 1898, J. Mansfield Davies, Eunace Ruth Allan, and Alice Davies of the United States, deposited in the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, in the City of Washington, D. C., the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words: "Elements of Surveying and Leveling, with Description of the Instruments and the Necessary Tables, by Charles Davies, LL. D.," the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights, and that a renewal of the copyright therefor has been granted for fourteen years from July 7th, 1898.
je22-1aw5wW.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 13th day of May, 1898, J. Mansfield Davies, Eunace Ruth Allan, and Alice Davies of the United States, deposited in the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, in the City of Washington, D. C., the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words: "The Metric System Considered with Reference to Its Introduction into the United States: Embracing the Reports of the Hon. John Quincy Adams and the Lecture of Sir John Herschel, by Charles Davies, LL. D.," the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights, and that a renewal of the copyright therefor has been granted for fourteen years from November 10, 1898.
je22-1aw5wW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. MACY and WILLIAM F. PENDLETON, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Macy & Pendleton, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Harold G. Cortis, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Macy & Pendleton for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 8th day of August, 1898.—Dated the 24th day of May, 1898.
HAROLD G. CORTIS, Assignee.
45 Broadway, New York.
H. M. HEWITT, Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, New York. my25-1aw6wW&jy6

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE JUNE 13, 1898, by the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN POWER, lately doing business at No. 52 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, on or before the 27th day of August, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said John Power, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry A. Himmelmann, No. 45 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, June 14th, 1898.
FRANK J. SHEELEY, Assignee.
HENRY A. HIMMELMANN, Attorney for assignee, 45 Pine Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, that they are required to present their claim, with voucher therefor, duly verified, on or before the 22d day of June, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Company, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his counsel, J. C. Guggenheimer, No. 320 Broadway, N. Y. City. Dated New York, May 11, 1898. LEO STEIN, Assignee. J. C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for the Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City. my11-1aw7wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. MACY and WILLIAM F. PENDLETON, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Macy & Pendleton, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Harold G. Cortis, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Macy & Pendleton for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 8th day of August, 1898.—Dated the 24th day of May, 1898.
HAROLD G. CORTIS, Assignee.
45 Broadway, New York.
H. M. HEWITT, Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, New York. my25-1aw6wW&jy6

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FRANK J. SHEELEY, Assignee.
HENRY A. HIMMELMANN, Attorney for assignee, 45 Pine Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

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SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ZIMMERMANN and FRANK E. WHITMAN, plaintiffs, against SIGMUND HOROVITZ, defendant.—Summons, with notice.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1898.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Post Office address and Office, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, New York.
Notice.—Take notice that, upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of nineteen hundred dollars, with interest from April 15th, 1898, and with costs of this action.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
621 Broadway, New York City, New York.
To Sigmund Horovitz, defendant: The foregoing summons, with notice, is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, one of the Justices of the said City Court of New York, dated the 7th day of June, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the clerk of said court, at the said City of New York this day.—Dated New York, June 7th, 1898.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York. je8-1aw6wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—ELIZA WORDEN, plaintiff, against JOHN H. CLAPP, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Commit P. Stallmayer, deceased; John Theiss, Carrie A. Spears, George M. Stallmayer, Aaron Jackman, Mary Louise Jackman, Eugenia Oaksmith, Emma Severste, George F. Lawrence, Charles A. Blessing, George A. Blessing, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1897.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office address No. 122 Bowery, New York City.
To the above-named defendants, Aaron Jackman, Mary Louise Jackman, and Charles A. Blessing: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the eleventh day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the twelfth day of May, 1898.—Dated May 12th, 1898.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office address, No. 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SAMUEL F. BARRY, plaintiff, against MARGARETTE BARRY, Simon Simson and Joseph Levi, and Marcus Roth, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 22d, 1898.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the above-named defendant Yache Levinson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, May 9th, 1898.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my11-1aw7wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAG, KARAN T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Karl Hag, Anna Hag, and to The American Surety Company of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of KARAN T. HAG, late of the City of Newark, New Jersey, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County of New York, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Eleanor Nelson, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attys. for Accountant, No. 100 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator.
CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. f16-1aw6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City. f12-1aw6mW

GIANNINI, DOMENICO.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Enrichetta Bronor, Venanzia Giannini, Giuseppe Rossi, Antonio Rossi, Fortunato Rossi, Luigi Rossi, Quartiero Rossi, Eugenio Rossi, Emilia Yury, Laura Rossi, Maria Rossi, Giuseppe Maria Giannini, Maria Pedroli, Elizabeth Giannini; ——— Giannini, whose first name is unknown, a niece of deceased, oldest daughter of Candita Giannini; ——— Giannini, whose first name is unknown, a niece of deceased, youngest daughter of Candita Giannini; Candita Giannini, the heirs and next of kin of Domenico Giannini, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas Emilia Roakes, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of DOMENICO GIANNINI, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twentieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, attorneys for executor, Thomas Simpson, Jr., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
ALBERT G. McDONALD, attorney for executors, G. F. and J. S. Simpson, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. je15-1aw6wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY FISKE PAGET, Alfred E. L. L. Paget, Louise M. L. W. Paget, Arthur W. Paget, Reginald S. Paget, Fannie M. Reed, Henry Reed, Florence Reed, Arthur H. F. Paget, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Union Trust Company of New York, as executor under the last will and testament of MARIETTA R. STEVENS, late of the City and County of New York, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. je1-1aw7wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County and City of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.
Room 127 Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor,
NEW YORK, June 2, 1898.
Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers in a college, academy, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; militiamen, policemen, firemen, election officers, non-residents, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company, telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.
Those who have not answered as to their liability or signed exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answerable in person (if not exempt) and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, and occupation, and sign his name.
All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily in the United States, and over-worked men are liable.
Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe directly or indirectly in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.
Commissioner of Jurors.
County of New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.
Commencing July 2d, new steamer ONTEORA will leave on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M., KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Catskill Mountain & Cairo R. R. connects.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for GRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Pinkney, Capt. Ramsdell—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N. R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N. R., 9:30.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., foot Catharine St., 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE B

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS

The Manhattan Company's Reply to the Board Regarding the West Street Franchise.

THREE DEMANDS REJECTED

Company Refuses to Pay 5 Per Cent. Rentals, to Submit to Intervention in Litigation, or to Bind Its Future Action.

The Extension Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company met yesterday to consider the communication received by President George J. Gould from Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, embodying the action of the board at last Thursday's meeting with reference to the company's application for the West Street franchise. Mr. Orr's letter contained fifteen numbered propositions, and the committee decided to reply to them seriatim, accepting some with slight modifications and rejecting others.

The Manhattan Company declines to pay the 5 per cent. rental demanded by the Rapid Transit Board, and refuses to agree that the board shall have the right to intervene in legal proceedings to acquire the right of way for the proposed line. It also rejects the demand that it shall bind itself not to oppose any other rapid transit plan, including, of course, the board's project for the construction of an underground road. With respect to this last proposition the company has received legal advice to the effect that the stipulation proposed by the board would not be valid. It is asserted that a corporation has no right to enter into an agreement affecting its future policy. The members of the Extension Committee are of the opinion that the clause proposed by the board, if left in the contract, would only be productive of litigation.

With these three exceptions the company practically agrees to the demands of the board, although it suggests certain slight modifications on other points. With reference to these matters of detail, it proposes a conference between its counsel and the counsel for the board to settle the disputed points. It is distinctly declared, however, that the company's lawyers shall not have authority to enter into an agreement on the matter of rentals, and it is intimated that the company's rejection of the two other demands mentioned above is final.

After the meeting of the Extension Committee, Mr. Gould communicated its action by letter to Mr. Orr. Secretary Lewis L. Delafield of the Rapid Transit Board said late yesterday afternoon that Mr. Gould's letter had not been received, and that no action upon it could be taken until the meeting of the board to-morrow. He declined to discuss the questions remaining in controversy in advance of the receipt of the formal reply of the Manhattan Company.

Mr. Gould's Letter.

Mr. Gould's letter to Mr. Orr is as follows:

Replying to your letter published in the daily papers of June 17 and bearing date June 9, a copy of which was received by me yesterday, dated June 16, I am directed to state that this company declines for the present to discuss the personal issues raised in your communication and will not be drawn into any further controversy of this nature with your board. More than four months ago, on Feb. 7 last, I suggested to your board, with much deference, that letter writing should cease and that action should take the place of words. I renew that suggestion now.

I am authorized to submit the following reply to the fifteen subdivisions of your communication.

1. The Obligation to Construct.—A franchise modified as indicated in this subdivision of your letter will be satisfactory to this company provided intervention in suits be omitted.

2. Grade Crossings.—A franchise modified, as indicated in this subdivision of your letter, will be satisfactory to this company provided power be conferred upon this company to make such additional connections as may be necessary to meet the varying demands of its traffic.

3. Interference with Other Rapid Transit.—We cannot accept a franchise which will limit the policy of this company in the future in the manner proposed by your board.

4. Rentals.—This company will not pay a rental of 5 per cent. of gross passenger receipts of the West Street line, whether this franchise be considered in connection with the "Bowery and Third and Ninth Avenue tracks" or as "an isolated grant."

5. Readjustment of Rentals.—A franchise modified as indicated in this subdivision of your letter will be satisfactory to this company, assuming that "streets" include avenues and other public places.

6. Stations.—A franchise modified as indicated in your letter will be satisfactory to this company provided power be conferred upon this company to change stations originally designated and construct additional ones, as may be necessary to meet the varying demands of its traffic.

7. Foot Bridges on West Street. 10. Third Track. 11. Marginal Wharf or Street.—We note that your board accepts our proposed modifications, considered in these subdivisions of your letter.

12. Details.—A franchise modified as indicated in this subdivision of your letter will be satisfactory to this company provided that the maximum distance between columns be agreed upon in advance.

13. Right of Board to Intervene.—This company will not accept a franchise with the provisions you propose in this subdivision of your letter.

14. Delay of Municipal Authorities.—A franchise modified as indicated in this subdivision of your letter will be satisfactory to this company provided your board will substitute one year for three months.

15. Other Franchises.—This company never suggested that it be granted the West Street franchise, irrespective of any other franchise tendered by your board.

Judge Dillon and Mr. Gardiner, the counsel of this company, will be pleased to meet the counsel of your board at such time and place as may be mutually convenient and agreeable, with full authority to represent this company in the final adjustment of all details of the franchise other than rentals, in accordance with the terms of this letter.

MRS. FONG WANTS HER REALTY.

Chinese Woman Contests the Ownership of Pell Street Tenement.

Proceedings have been begun in the Supreme Court by San Toy Fong, wife of Chu Fong, against Robert Kerr and others, to recover a one-half interest in the tenement house properties 18, 20, and 22 Pell Street. In September, 1894, John G. Ritter, a lawyer of 87 Nassau Street, purchased the property in question. The Fongs are people of considerable means, and in the purchase by Mr. Ritter Mrs. Fong furnished half of the consideration. It being impossible under the law for a Chinese woman to hold title to realty, the property stood in Mr. Ritter's name, but a certificate of trust was drawn up, showing Mrs. Fong's interest, with Ritter as trustee. Shortly afterward the property was mortgaged for about $10,000 to Kerr. The latter began foreclosure proceedings against Ritter, who made no defense, and in January, 1897, the tenements were sold at auction, by order of Referee Donald McLean. Kerr, as plaintiff, was the buyer.

In the present suit Mrs. Fong alleges that she received no notice of the foreclosure, although there is abundant evidence that both Kerr and his attorneys knew of her interest in the property. A motion will accordingly be made to set aside the auction sale in foreclosure and to compel Kerr to convey to Mrs. Fong a one-half interest in the tenements, as well as one-half of the rents which have been collected during his ownership. The property is said to be worth in the neighborhood of $100,000.

Public School Annual Exercises.

The girls' department of Public School No. 93, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-third Street, of which Mrs. Emma S. Landrine is Principal, held its annual commencement exercises yesterday morning. School Commissioners E Ellery Anderson, William Greenough, Alexander P. Ketchum, the Rev. James A. Francis, and Inspectors Manley A. Raymond, Mrs. Cora L. Magnus, Albert M. Kohn, Emil Strobel, and William G. Ver Planck were present.

The exercises were of a patriotic nature, and diplomas were awarded to seventy-nine graduates. Graduating exercises were also held at Public School No. 86, at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, of which William A. Owen is Principal, and at Public School No. 78, Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, where the exercises were conducted by the Principal, Kate M. Falvey.

Character counts for much in medicine. Sixty-eight years of cough cures is the record of Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE PARAN STEVENS ESTATE.—The Court of Appeals yesterday gave a decision reversing the judgment of the Appellate Division, in this city, rendered in the action brought by Mary Paget and others against Ellen S. Melcher and others for the partition and sale of real property of the late Paran Stevens, so far as it reversed and modified the judgment of the Special Term, announced in May, 1897. In April, 1863, Mr. Stevens conveyed portions of this real estate to Charles G. Stevens, in trust, to pay the income to his wife, Marietta R. Stevens, during her life, and upon her death to convey these lands to his three children—Henry L. Stevens, Mary Paget, and Ellen S. Melcher. Henry L. Stevens, the son, who died before his mother, by his will gave her one-half of his residuary estate, and the other half in trust for the benefit of his sister, Mrs. Paget, and her children. Mrs. Stevens left her property to her two daughters and their children. The referee held that Henry L. Stevens had a vested interest under the deed, which passed under his will to those now claiming it. Justice Beekman, at Special Term overruled this conclusion, holding that upon the death of Marietta R. Stevens the surviving children, Mrs. Paget and Mrs. Melcher, took the property in equal shares. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, concurred in by Justices Barrett and O'Brien, held that Henry L. Stevens's share in the personal property passed under his will. Justice Rumsey gave an opinion, which was concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, holding that the direction in the judgment below was correct and that the testator intended by his will to confer upon his children a vested remainder, subject to be divested by death during the continuance of the intermediate estate. The Court of Appeals now holds that the decision of Justice Beekman, at Special Term, and that of the minority of the Justices of the Appellate Division is correct.

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LIFE POLICY FOR BENEFIT OF WIFE AND CHILDREN.—Charles Esty procured a policy upon his life thirty years ago from the Equitable Life Assurance Society for the sole use of his wife, the company agreeing to pay the amount of insurance, $3,000, to his wife, if living, at his death, and if not living, to his children. Mrs. Esty on Dec. 24, 1883, assigned the policy to John Stoothoff, in consideration of moneys loaned to her for the support of herself and children. Her husband knew of and consented to the assignment, but his consent was not put in writing. Subsequently, until March 15, 1897, when Mr. Esty died, all the premiums falling due upon the policy were paid by Mr. Stoothoff. Mrs. Esty died six years before her husband. Her children, John Esty and others, brought suit against the company, claiming the whole proceeds of the policy, whereupon the company paid the fund into court, interpleading the assignee, who also claimed it. Justice Daly, before whom the case was tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, has given a decision holding that the right of the assignee is confined to reimbursement out of the funds for the sums paid as premiums to keep the policy alive, and for interest on such payments. The assignment by the wife was held not to be such as the statute of 1879 authorizes, for want of the consent in writing of her husband; but if it had been accompanied by such consent, it would at most have transferred to the assignee no greater interest than Mrs. Esty possessed, and that was to receive the proceeds of the policy in case she survived her husband. Her assignment could in no way, the Court said, affect the right of the children of the insured, which was, to receive the proceeds of the policy on their father's life, if their mother died before him. "The statute which permits a married woman, with the consent of her husband, to assign a policy on his life, gives no right to her to assign the interest which by the express terms of the policy is reserved to his children. (93 Hun, 524.) Her assignment of her interest is good, if she survive her husband. (103 N. Y., 617.) But the children have a vested interest. (102 N. Y., 143.) The assignment by the wife, therefore, conveyed no right as against the rights of the children, if they survived her, and she died before her husband, to hold the policy as security for advances made to her. The right of the assignee to repayment of the sums advanced to pay premiums and keep the policy alive, rests, however, upon equitable grounds."

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JOINT LIABILITY NEED NOT BE ESTABLISHED.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company was awarded a judgment on the trial of its suit, in the City Court, against John Henry Theiss and George Theiss, and an affirmance was directed by the General Term of that court, but the judgment has been reversed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. The action was brought upon promissory notes signed G. Theiss & Brother. The defendants interposed similar answers, but on the trial John Henry Theiss appeared alone to defend. The notes were given under an agreement to deliver ice to the defendants for five years from February, 1893, and were signed by George Theiss, in the firm's name. It was conceded by the defendant, John Henry Theiss, that he was a copartner of the firm from 1891 to January, 1896, but that on the last date the firm was dissolved by the sale of his interest to his wife, who has since taken no part in managing the business, and that after the dissolution he had nothing to do with the management. The larger portion of the notes were signed in August, 1896, by George Theiss, in the name of George Theiss & Brother. Evidence was given that demands were frequently made up to January, 1897, on the defendant, John Henry, and that the latter made admissions of his liability as copartner during this period. The Court charged the jury that to succeed, the plaintiff must show that the debt was a copartnership liability, and that the copartnership existed between George and John Henry, at the time the notes were given. Justice Giegerich, giving the opinion of the Appellate Term, holds that it is not longer the rule in this State that plaintiff must fail unless he establish joint liability of all the defendants; therefore the instruction that the jury must find a verdict either against or in favor of both defendants was erroneous and may have been prejudicial to the defendant who appeared.

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PERSONAL NOTICE IN SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.—When summary proceedings were instituted in a Municipal Court by August Zinsser, as landlord, to dispossess John G. Herman and another for non-payment of rent, due on the 1st of January last, the tenants interposed an answer denying that the rent had been demanded personally of them, or either of them, or that any demand whatsoever had been made upon them, or that the three days' notice in writing requiring, in the alternative, payment of the rent or possession of the premises, had been served upon either of the tenants. The only evidence given on the part of the landlord was that it was the practice of the agent, whenever the rent became due, to send a bill by mail, and that the bill was mailed in this case on the 3d of January. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has reversed the judgment given in favor of the landlord, holding, by Presiding Justice Beekman, that the demand mentioned in the statute, as distinguished from the notice in writing, means a personal demand. The purpose of such a proceeding is to enforce a forfeiture of an interest in real property incurred by a tenant by reason of his failure to comply with a condition upn the performance of which the continuance of his estate is predicated. In view of the grave consequences following upon a forfeiture, it has always been the policy of the law to insist that he who proposes to take advantage of it should seek out the person against whom it is sought to establish the forfeiture and demand of him performance of the conditions in unequivocal language and under circumstances which would place that person immediately in a position to satisfy the demand and save his estate. It is obvious that a proper compliance with this requirement could not be had unless the demand was a personal one.

Aloysius Chapel Dedicated.

The new chapel of the Catholic Protectory at Van Nest, known as the Aloysius, was dedicated yesterday. The dedication was celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan, who wore for the occasion a new chasuble, the gift of James R. Floyd, the President of the New York Catholic Protectory. Preliminary to the dedication exercises Archbishop Corrigan consecrated the altar, a beautiful affair, the gift of Bryan Lawrence, and costing $15,000. The new organ, valued at $5,000, also the gift of Mr. Lawrence, was likewise consecrated. Assisting Archbishop Corrigan in the dedication of the chapel were the Rev. Father John Mehan, master of ceremonies; the Rev. Father McKenna, Dean of the Protectory; the Rev. Father D. P. O'Neil, and the Rev. Father Andrew Cosack. After the dedication 350 boys and girls were confirmed. One thousand invited guests were present besides the 1,800 boys and 1,100 girls of the Protectory. The Boys' Brigade, in full uniform, attended mass. After the ceremonies a lunch was served to the invited guests.

WHEN you buy and use Royal Baking Powder you have the positive assurance that your food raised by it is not polluted by alum, lime, or any of the adulterants common to other powders. At the same time the use of Royal will give you the finest food at the lowest cost.

TO DEVELOP CITY TRADE

The Circulars and Booklets in Preparation by the Merchants' Association.

NEW YORK A SUMMER RESORT

Illustrated Guide to be Distributed to Merchants Throughout the Country—What Business Men in Other Cities Are Doing.

Twelve thousand copies of an eight-page circular, the first of the series now being prepared by the Merchants' Association with the object of attracting attention to the superiority of the New York market, will be mailed to-morrow to merchants in this city. The front page of the circular details the concessions granted by the railway associations, and gives a sort of prospectus of what the Merchants' Association desires to do in sending its circulars out from time to time to the 150,000 merchants throughout the United States.

The prospectus announces that the Merchants' Association is preparing for distribution twelve series of booklets, representing as many different groups of trade and manufactures. It also describes the booklet now being prepared by the association entitled "Summer Days and Nights in New York."

It will be illustrated in chapters, the table of contents being as follows: Summer Cities by the Sea, An Evening at Manhattan Beach, A Coney Island Day, A Roof Garden Evening, A Little Voyage on the Sound, The Jersey Coast, Here and There Along Shore, A Little Drive and a Little Dinner, Music, Art, and Drama; Little Pleasure Outings, On the Hudson, Getting About. In the back of the booklet there will be found a street map showing the streets, surface and elevated car lines, ferries, stations, &c.; a hotel and theatre map showing location of all hotels, theatres, museums, galleries, &c., and a resort map, showing all Summer resorts adjacent to New York, with steamboat and rail routes in color.

150,000 Copies to be Sent Out.

"It is proposed to circulate this booklet to merchants throughout the United States to the extent of 150,000 copies," said a member of the association yesterday, "for the purpose of letting the people of the country at large know what a pleasure place New York is in the Summer, and to induce some of the many millions of persons who have never been to New York to visit it in the buying season, when they can combine pleasure with their business. It will cost about $10,000 to get the book up, and considerably more to mail it to each of the 150,000 merchants on the list of the Merchants' Association.

"This is but some of the work which the Merchants' Association is doing in its efforts to increase the trade and commerce of New York in every direction possible. It is also looking after the expansion of the export trade, the doing away of differentials in favor of other cities which divert export trade from New York to other seaports; the lessening of the heavy burdens now imposed on exports in the way of terminal charges at this port; the development of closer and more commercial trade relations with Canada, the collection of data by experts for the purpose equalizing and increasing equitably the Post Office facilities of the United States, the State ownership of the Erie Canal system, and the improvement of the same by the State, so that it may be made equal to the demands of commerce, and serve its purpose more fitly than now, as the great regulator of railway freight rates; the improvement of our Consular Service, the bringing together of the great mercantile centres into more harmonious relations for benefits to accrue to all from unity of action in all the broad lines of trade and commerce generally; and even this recapitulation does not begin to show all the matters that are being handled actively and aggressively by the association.

"It is also endeavoring to arrange for a committee properly to represent this city at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha on the day to be set apart as New York Day, and also has in hand the arrangements for the proper representation of the manufactured products of the Greater New York at the coming State Fair, which will be held at Syracuse during the latter part of August and the first part of September.

What Other Cities Are Doing.

"In Boston, as has been already pointed out, the Mayor of the city has recommended an appropriation out of the city's funds to sustain and maintain the Merchants' Association there. In Chicago, the merchants have contributed very liberally toward the organization in that city, and in St. Louis the merchants, bankers, and business men generally are standing together as one man in sustaining and maintaining the association in that city which is fighting hard and successfully for its interest. The same can be said of nearly every trade centre in the United States, even of the smaller ones.

"New York cannot afford to be left behind in this competition to develop trade, and it is hoped that the merchants of the city and its business men generally will rally to the support of our association."

Dog Saves Tenants from Fire.

Fire started at 2:30 yesterday morning in a dry goods store owned by Nathan Cohen at 463 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, and was carried by sparks to 457 Myrtle Avenue. A shoe store kept by Samuel Engle on the ground floor was quickly in flames. The family of Emil H. Diedrich, asleep on the second floor, were aroused by the barking of their dog. The noise also awoke Miss Mary Franklin, a modiste, who occupied the third floor, and the occupants got out of the house just in time. The fire worked around to other buildings, and was not extinguished until 5:30 o'clock. The losses are estimated as follows: Nathan Cohen, $10,000; Samuel Engle, $1,000; Miss Franklin, $1,200; James McHess, $800; Frederick Pach, $1,000. The damage to the buildings, which are owned by the Husted estate, will be in the neighborhood of $25,000.

Handsome New Recreation Pier.

The new pavilion, or recreation pier, at the foot of Barrow Street is to be formally opened on Saturday afternoon. The pier is 670 feet long, and the second story has been turned into a pavilion for the public. Here there are a dozen large arc lights and a number of chandeliers for gas. A music stand has been erected, and it is the intention to hold several concerts. The lower part of the pavilion is leased to the Catskill Evening Line, and the money thus derived will pay for the expense of the building and the maintenance of the pavilion. River excursions at cheap rates will be run at intervals during the Summer months, and on Saturdays, it is announced, three boats will start, one at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and two in the evening.

Impossible for the cheap tailor to make, at our price, as good suits as ours; the good tailor charges too much.

Suits $10 to $36—the $10 kind are washable.

We don't make to order but we make to fit.

Straw hats.

Low or high, rough or smooth—just as "Dear Fashion" invented them.

And if you put a hat guard in your pocket, we pretend not to see you—used to charge 15 cents.

Bathing suits.

Plain blue is the least compromising; combinations of stripes will make you the centre of attraction. $2.50 to $6.50.

What we do for men we do for boys—boys as young as 3.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

COURT WITNESS KIDNAPPED.

When Next Heard Of Was on Board a Ship Bound for Yokohama—Drugs Given to Him, He Said.

A daring attempt to kidnap a court witness, involving an exciting chase to sea, was unfolded before Justice Conlan in the City Court yesterday. The name of the witness who was spirited away is Charles T. Holey, who was to have been a witness in behalf of Karl Fisher in the City Court on Monday. Fisher is suing Robert L. Merriman, a sea Captain, to recover $1,500 damages for cruelty and assault at sea. The case is one of five which were brought against Merriman by the crew of the ship Commodore T. H. Allen. Two of the cases have already been tried, and Merriman has been defeated in both.

When the case was called for trial Monday Lawyer Samuel H. Randall, who represents the plaintiffs in all of the cases against Merriman, held a whispered conversation with Justice Conlan. As a result of the interview Justice Conlan announced that an adjournment would be taken until to-day. The cause of the adjournment and the subject of the whispered conversation became evident yesterday when Holey was brought to the Sheriff's office by Deputies Roberts and Kaiser.

The story of the alleged attempt at kidnapping and the chase is best told by Holey and the Deputy Sheriffs. Holey, when seen at the Sheriff's office, said: "Since the suits have been begun I have been stopping at a sailors' boarding house at 175 Cherry Street, kept by John F. Dunphy. I was summoned as a witness in Fisher's case, and was to have been at court on Monday at 10 o'clock. I arose about 6 o'clock on that morning and started out to take a walk. I had not gone far when I was met by another sailor, whom I had seen several times, but whose name I do not know. He asked me to have a drink, and I went with him to a near-by saloon. We had two drinks. From there I went back to my boarding house, the sailor accompanying me. From there we walked down to the docks on South Street, where we went on board a tug, and there we had several more drinks. I remember nothing more until I was pulled out of a bunk by the Deputy Sheriffs. I only had four or five drinks and then I lost consciousness."

Deputy Sheriff Kaiser said: "Mr. Roberts and I were given an attachment for Holey yesterday afternoon. We were told that he had been spirited on board the ship Frankistan, which sails for Yokohama. When we arrived at the Frankistan's dock she had sailed. We were told that the vessel was lying off Staten Island, and immediately chartered a tug to take us to her anchorage. When we pulled alongside we told the mate what we were after. He finally allowed us to come aboard. It was at first denied that Holey was aboard. In answer to questions the mate told us that he had eighteen sailors on the vessel. We ordered that all of them be brought on deck. When they lined up, however, there were only fifteen men. We asked where the others were, and were told that they were too drunk to come upon deck. We then went below and searched the bunks. In one of them we found Holey, apparently dazed. He acted as though he had been given knock-out drops. After much trouble we succeeded in arousing him, and took him aboard our tug. There was no resistance when we took him off the Frankistan. That is, there was no open resistance, but some of the men acted a little ugly."

Holey says that there is no doubt in his mind that he was given a knock-out drops. When seen in the Sheriff's office yesterday he had not fully recovered from the effects of the drug and appeared half dazed. He will remain in the custody of the Sheriff until after the trial of the case.

Holey also has a suit pending against Merriman. While talking yesterday he exhibited scars on his head and face which he said were the result of injuries inflicted by Merriman's ever-handy belaying pin.

TROUBLES OF LADIES' TAILORS.

One Hundred Members of the Union Discharged—Union to Open a Shop.

It was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the Ladies' Tailors' Union that about 100 of their members had been discharged by four employers for failing or refusing to state in writing whether they belonged to the union or not. The officers, however, said that the dull season had as much to do with the discharge of the men as anything else, and they believe that when the wealthy and fashionable people return from the Summer resorts and Europe the employers will be glad to have their men back again.

The Secretary of the union is at work getting up articles of incorporation of a co-operative shop that the union expects to open in the Fall, and said that a good deal of capital had already been subscribed for the enterprise. He also said that one of the employers had secured photographs of two of the prominent members of the union by flashlight while they were on their way to their homes from a meeting of the union, and that copies of the photographs are to be made and sent to all the members of the ladies' tailors' branch of the Merchant Tailors' Society.

SENATOR RAINES LOSES.

The Jury in His Libel Suit for $50,000 Failed to Agree.

The jury in the libel suit for $50,000 brought by Senator John Raines against The New York Press has disagreed. After considering the case for several hours, the jury reported to Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday morning, that it was unable to present a verdict. The case went to the jury at about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon.

When the Foreman made the announcement, Senator Raines's usually jovial face merged into a dark frown, and he soon left the courtroom. He intimated later that he would press the suit to trial again as soon as possible.

According to the Foreman, the first ballot resulted in a vote of 7 to 5 in favor of damages. Two jurors wanted a return for the full amount. After that the vote was equally divided.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.

250 dozen Hemstitched and Embroidered all-linen Handkerchiefs, about 30 different designs,
10 and 18 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

PURE LINEN SUITS AND SKIRTS.
Cadet Blue Only.

This fabric is new; of a beautiful blue shade; absolutely fast color, and extremely serviceable; made into

Ladies' Bicycle Suits, $10.00 and $15.00 each.

Ladies' Tailor Suits, $15.00 each.

Ladies' Separate Skirts, $5.00 each.

Controlled by us for this market.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Brooklyn Aldermen Carry Out Their Threat to Defeat the Bond Resolution.

WILL BE ISSUED ANYWAY

Alderman Okie Quotes the Mayor as Saying the Vote of the Municipal Assembly Is Not Necessary—July 4 Celebration.

Both branches of the Municipal Assembly passed a resolution yesterday afternoon approving of a celebration and parade on July 4. The United States troops in the vicinity are expected to take part in the parade.

The Board of Aldermen spent most of its time in discussing the bond issue, and the Brooklyn members succeeded in carrying out their threat to defeat the resolution passed by the Council at its meeting last week for the issuance of the bonds.

The subject of the issue was reported favorably to the Aldermen by the Finance Committee, but after the report was submitted Alderman Wafer of Brooklyn moved that it be laid on the table. Alderman Muh of Manhattan, who is Chairman of the Finance Committee, moved that immediate consideration be given the question. Alderman Muh's motion was carried by a vote of 36 to 15.

Alderman Muh, in opening the discussion, said that the issuance of the bonds would result in giving employment to thousands of men. He hoped there would be no opposition. He was followed by Alderman Wafer, who said he hoped the Brooklyn Aldermen would not vote for the bonds without the positive assurance that their borough would get some of the money for public improvements.

"We can't even get so much as $100,000 for street lighting!" he exclaimed.

Will Remember the Mayor.

Alderman Stewart of the Brooklyn representation spoke about the unjust discrimination against Brooklyn by the present administration.

"The Mayor said the other day," the Alderman began, "that Brooklyn was rotten, and that half the people in it ought to be in prison. Now, I want to tell the Mayor that there are as many decent people in Brooklyn as there are in Manhattan and the Bronx. I hope every Brooklyn man here will remember these insults when his turn comes, as it will."

Alderman Goodman objected to the "narrow stand" the Brooklyn men were taking by opposing the bond issue from a spirit of revenge. He warned them that they would regret the day they held up improvements from such a spirit and let the people suffer. The time would come when the people would remember it.

A motion was made by Alderman McInness that the matter be laid over for a week and that the Finance Committee be instructed to call on the Mayor and Controller and try to get an appropriation for Brooklyn. He said that if they were assured that Brooklyn would be provided for, he and his colleagues would vote for the bonds.

Aldermen Goodman and Folks replied to these remarks. They said Alderman McInness's proposition was impracticable. The Mayor, they said, had nothing to do with the issuance of the bonds. The motion was lost. Another motion was made by Alderman Bridges of Brooklyn that the matter be laid over as a special order for the next meeting. This was also lost.

Negative Vote Futile.

Alderman Howard P. Okie, the Citizens' Union candidate who was seated in the board last week, said that the Mayor had declared in conversation that the Board of Estimate had a right to reauthorize the bonds without action of the Municipal Assembly, and the matter was submitted to the Assembly simply for the sake of expediency. The only result of a negative vote, the Alderman said, would be to lower the value of the bonds when they were offered for sale. The Brooklyn men, by voting for the issuance of the bonds, would maintain the credit of the city.

The resolution to issue the bonds was lost by a vote of 39 yeas to 15 nays. A three-fourths vote was necessary for its adoption. The resolution was placed in special order for consideration at the next meeting.

Alderman McInness suggested that a committee of Aldermen go before the Mayor and ask him to get the Board of Estimate to provide $8,000,000 in bonds for Brooklyn improvements. He then put the suggestion in the form of a motion, which was lost.

The Aldermen for two hours debated the license ordinance, which has been held up for nearly six months. The ordinance was finally passed.

To Sojourn at Long Branch.

The Siegel Cooper Employes' Association has rented a number of cottages in a pleasant quarter of Long Branch, and each one of its women members is to enjoy there, without expense, a full week of vacation. Mr. Siegel, the President, and Mr. Greenhut, the Secretary, have presented fifteen bicycles each for the use of the girls while enjoying their outing. Fifty-five girls, the first party to occupy the cottages, are now at the cottages. A party will go down each week until all of the women employes have had an outing by the sea.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

A Chance in Millinery.

The dry goods year is not a calendar year—Spring up to a given line; Summer beyond it. The seasons for goods melt into each other and mingle as the glimmer of moon and stars is absorbed into the light of the rising sun. There is an early Summer dawn of newness and novelty. *That* came in May. There is a burst of glorious morning—that is now.

We're ready with another lot of new Hats, including Leghorns, Panamas, Chips and all kinds of fancy braids. They come fresh from the workrooms, having been trimmed with the latest touches of Fashion's fancies, which we scooped in last week for almost a song. Some of the hats as they stand are worth $12.00, others $10.00 and $9.00, but you have only to pay us for a choice . . . **$4.98**

Many others, too, of our regular lines have been pushed off the $8, $10, and $12 tables on to the $4.98 one.

On the Ground Floor we've bombarded every counter, so that the savings for you are wonderful in such things as these:

Scores and hundreds of regular $1.00 and $1.50 dress shapes at. . **50c.** and **25c.**

Java Banded Sailors—counterful after counterful of them—with values stretching from 70c. to $1, at . . . . . **35c.**

As many Women's Trimmed Walking Hats at . . . . . **58c.**

Leghorn Hats that are value for $1.00 and $1.25, and even $1.50, at **65c.** and **48c.**

Trimmed Leghorns, beautiful conceptions of millinery art, worth $4.50, at . **$2.98**

Altogether the two great Millinery Sections will hold high carnival to-day and to-morrow.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

HUMORS OF THE COURT.

Judge Cowing Judges a Prisoner and Acts as His Counsel.

Judge Cowing, in Part IV. of General Sessions yesterday acted as both Judge and counsel for the defense in the case of John Maguire of 353 East Fourteenth Street, who was charged with having attempted suicide by shooting. Maguire, when arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and asked to have a lawyer appointed to defend him. Judge Cowing, to the astonishment of all, volunteered to act as counsel for Maguire. Assistant District Attorney Blake conducted the case for the people. Six witnesses were examined, among whom was the wife of the defendant. All heard the shots and saw Maguire afterward wounded, but none saw Maguire shoot himself.

In the examination and cross-examination of the witnesses, Judge Cowing reversed and sustained himself in a way that was ludicrous and amusing. Then, as Judge, Judge Cowing told Maguire he could go on the stand and testify, and, as counsel for the defense, advised him to testify. Maguire swore he did not shoot himself. He was dazed that night. He did not know who shot him, but he knew he did not do it.

Several times amusing and pointed repartee between Mr. Blake and Judge Cowing took place. Judge Cowing demanded that as Judge he should be treated with respect, but as counsel for the defense he exacted no privileges.

A humorous incident was the Judge objecting to more than six witnesses being introduced, and sustaining himself against the protests of Mr. Blake. The jury acquitted Maguire.

PULLISON GUILTY OF MURDER.

His Colored Lawyer Waited on Justice Fursman Years Ago.

The trial of Levi Pullison, colored, for the murder of his white common-law wife, Kate Shea, March 11, at 327 West Thirty-ninth Street, went to the jury at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and three hours later a verdict of murder in the first degree was returned.

Pullison was defended by a colored lawyer, Edmund B. Brown, in adressing the jury he called attention to the fact that he had met Justice Fursman, who was sitting on the bench in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, where the case is being tried.

"Twelve years ago," said Lawyer Brown, "when I was struggling to master the principles of law on my vacations, I went from Washington Street Prison, where I obtained employment which enabled me to prosecute my studies. Among the prominent persons whom I had the honor to serve with tea and toast at a magnificent hotel was his Honor, the Presiding Justice of this court. I knew him there as a courtly gentleman. I know him now as a profound lawyer and a conscientious Judge, in whose hands the scales of justice always hang evenly balanced."

THE PRIVATE MAILING CARDS.

Rules to Govern Their Use Made Public by Postmaster Van Cott.

Postmaster Van Cott has announced the rules to which the public must conform in order to be entitled to the privilege given by a recent act of Congress which authorizes the transmission in the domestic mails of private cards bearing written messages at the postage charge of 1 cent each. The law goes into effect July 1.

Cards must not exceed the size of the "H" postal card, which is 3¼ by 5½ inches in dimensions. Their quality must be substantially that of the Government postal cards and weigh about six pounds three ounces to the thousand. Their color may be white, cream, light gray, or light buff. The cards must bear on the address side, in print, the words "Private Mailing Card—Authorized by Act of Congress of May 19, 1898." When prepared for sale they should also bear in the upper right hand corner of the address side a diagram with the words, "Place a one-cent stamp here," and in the lower left hand corner the printed words "This side is exclusively for the address."

The message on the cards may be in writing or print, and there may also appear on the message side advertisements, illustrations, or other matter, printed either in black or colors. And there must be attached to every card mailed a one-cent adhesive postage stamp. These cards cannot be mailed to foreign countries except at the letter rate of postage.

University Woman's Law Class.

The annual circular of the New York University Woman's Law Class, which was issued yesterday, announces the appointment of Miss Lizzie Marie Peirce as an assistant lecturer in charge of the evening class. Miss Peirce is a graduate of the New York Normal College and of the University Law School, and is a member of the New York bar. To Miss Katharine Moncrief Miller the University Prize Scholarship for 1898 was awarded. Miss Edith May Hadley won the prize of $25 given by Miss Isabella Mary Pettus to the member of the graduating class of 1898 writing the best essay on "The Respective, Spheres of Federal and State Legislation." A prize of $50, the gift of Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell of the class of '97, will be awarded at the closing exercises to the member of the graduating class of '99 who writes the best essay on the subject, "What an American Woman Loses by Her Marriage to a Foreigner."

Received a Suspicious Package.

B. A. Howland of the Metropolitan Hotel Supply Company, 5 Bloomfield Street, received a suspicious package Monday, which had been mailed to him, in care of the company. It was wrapped in heavy manila paper, and was marked "Samples." Mr. Howland found some gunpowder in the wrapper. The box had been sprung, and, being shaken more powder fell out. Mr. Howland then soaked the box, and when he opened it found a four-ounce bottle of powder, some paper and rags soaked in oil, and some matches fastened to the sides, so that the lid, which had been covered with sandpaper, would ignite them as it was slid along. Mr Howland took the box to Post Office Inspector Ashe, who detailed Inspectors to investigate the matter.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN
ENTIRE BUILDING.
HAMMERSTEIN TESTIMONIAL,
Wednesday Evening, June 29.
1,000 VOLUNTEER, Grand Opera, Comic Opera, Burlesque, Vaudeville, Monster Minstrelsy, and GREAT CAKE WALK, in which all our prominent professionals will appear.
☞ Sale of seats opens this morning, Wednesday, at Madison Sq. Garden, at 9:30.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE
Auction Sale to-night for the HAMMERSTEIN TESTIMONIAL at Harlem Music Hall.
Regular sale Thursday at Box Office.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band To-day 3:30, 8 Sunday 3:30, 8
ADMISSION (EXCEPT SATURDAY & SUNDAY,) 10 cts. & 25 cts.
SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS, 25c. & 50c.

Pain's Manila & Fireworks To-morrow Ev'g 8 P. M.
De Wolf Hopper In EL CAPITAN, Saturday June 25.

THE COOL Casino Theatre & Roof! Adm. 50c. LAST 4 NIGHTS! LAST MAT. SAT. THE COMIC OPERA FESTIVAL! "The Greater" ERMINIE! SUMMER NIGHTS! Evergreen Bxs., $5.
FRANCIS WILSON, with PAULINE HALL, LULU GLASER, and HENRY E. DIXEY.
"EVERGREEN Roof" To-night!

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
EVERY EVENING AT 8:15.
SECOND SEASON.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS.
By The Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra.
HENRY P. SCHMITT, CONDUCTOR.
In Event of Rain Concert in Amphitheatre.
ADMISSION, 50c.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
FELIX MORRIS in "A GAME OF CARDS."
PAPINTA, New Dances.
BEATRICE MORELAND in "A GAME OF GOLF." Tony Wilson & Clown. Biograph.

LENOX LYCEUM